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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Russian Advance Slowed; U. S. Limits Oil Profits; Shortage Forces Layoff

The World's Day—December 23, 1941

Russia: German Resistance Stronger

Stiffening resistance of Germans slowed down the Russian armies' advance, heavy fighting being reported at various points in the Moscow sector. [Page 8.]

Russian break-through near Leningrad was reported to have driven the Germans back to the Volkhov River, southeast of the city.

German attacks near Sevastopol were stated to have renewed the peril to that Crimean base.

Heavy blizzards and temperature down to 22 degrees below zero hindered the fighting in the more northerly sectors.

Washington: Final Ruling on Oil Profits

A final judgment against 20 major oil companies, 52 pipe line companies and seven subsidiaries or affiliates, placing a 7 per cent limit on returns the oil companies may receive from pipe line investments, was announced by the Government.

T. V. Soong, now in Washington as Chinese representative for Lend-Lease aid to his country, was appointed Chinese Foreign Minister, leading to the belief that he might participate in Allied War Council talks now in progress between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. [Roosevelt and Churchill map way: Page 1.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation which suspends for one year, from July 1, 1941, taxes on Philippine products imported by the United States.

War insurance, protecting property owners in the United States from losses resulting from enemy attacks, was extended to Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the Federal Loan Agency announced.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, will represent the United States at the conference of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro Jan. 15 because Secretary of State Hull found it impossible to go at this time, the State Department said. The conference was called to consider methods of Pan-American defense under the new war conditions.

Rear Admiral Russell Willson, Naval Academy Superintendent, was ordered to duty as chief of staff to Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet.

New England: Layoff Forced by Shortage

Lack of materials caused layoff of 600 workers at big assembly plant of Ford Motor Company in Somerville. [Page 5.]

Boston school teachers will give two days of their Christmas holiday to attend air raid defense classes. [Page 2.]

Purchases of the United States flag for display purposes grow as result of war. [How to display and salute Old Glory: Page 2.]

Medfield, Mass. is to honor Lowell Mason, hymn composer, who helped "make America sing." [Page 4.]

Africa: German Retreat in Libya Cut Off

In Libya British armies were said to have cut off the retreat of Axis armies at a point south of Bengasi, thus forcing the Axis into a conflict which they had sought to avoid. [Page 6.]

National: La Guardia to Quit as Mayor?

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who is director of the Office of Civilian Defense, told City Council President Newbold Morris to "be prepared to assume this office" of Mayor. He did not elaborate.

Strategy: Hitler Decrees Capital Penalty

Berlin Radio announced issuance of an order by Adolf Hitler making punishable by the capital penalty any profiteering on articles of winter equipment for the front.

Bulgarian port of Varna and the Rumanian port of Constanza on the Black Sea were said to be completely in German hands. The information was contained in Russian radiocasts.

Bulgaria, the Soviets reported, was speeding war preparations along the Turkish frontier with announcement that Bulgarian mobilization is expected shortly.

Portugese troops sailed from Lisbon in another of numerous contingents to reinforce the Azores islands.

War in the Pacific: Malaya's Defenses Weak?

Asiatic Continent

British Malayan defenses were termed inadequate by British Far East Commander Gen. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who declared that if enough troops and equipment had been available, withdrawals would not have been necessary. [Page 6.]

Hong Kong still held out against superior Japanese attacking forces.

Hawaii

The Roberts commission appointed to investigate the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, has arrived in Honolulu, it was announced officially.

The Americas

Shots were fired at another tanker off the California coast, the Navy said, reporting that the ship, the Larry Doheny, was attacked by an enemy vessel six miles off Estero Bay. [Page 9.]

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Gift to Santa Claus To Turn the Tables

SANTA CLAUS, Ind., Dec. 23 (AP)—Santa Claus is going to bring a Christmas present to Santa Claus—a new $10,000 postoffice building.

Milton Harris, who operates a toy village in this tiny town which has achieved world-wide fame because of its name, said the postoffice would be built with funds raised by private individuals.

Mr. Harris said the new structure would be completed in time for the 1942 Christmas rush.

Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Greater Boston Defense Plans In High Speed

Suburban communities rush preparations for air raids or any other war emergencies.

Defense preparations are progressing rapidly in Greater Boston communities. Probably equally important are the civilian plans and precautions to eliminate confusion in emergencies and place cities and towns on the alert.

In Quincy, the heart of many defense industries, controlled lighting has gone into effect. All residents have been warned to turn out all illumination when leaving their homes and plans are complete for a blackout. Sand is available for free distribution at 13 places in the city and citizens are stocking up on this vital commodity to fight incendiary bombs.

Wartime traffic regulations have gone into effect. The city and surrounding communities have virtually become an armed camp. Anti-aircraft units are sprawled out in strategic points to protect the important Fore River shipyards, Hingham ammunition depot, the Squantum naval air base, and other defense industries. In connection with the traffic regulations, police have warned all motorists to give the right of way to convoys.

War Council

The Quincy War Council, functioning as a municipal department, has opened headquarters in the City Hall Annex. One of its first acts was to obtain an appropriation of $50,000 for purchase of eight new auxiliary pumpers for the Fire Department. Simultaneously, nearly 1,500 citizens have enrolled in the first of a series of courses to become efficient air-raid wardens.

Meanwhile, fire officials of four South Shore communities, Quincy, Milton, Braintree, and Weymouth, are having conferences to determine a unified program of cooperation to meet any possible emergency.

The town of Braintree has created a War Board, and authorized the expenditure of $65,000 for new equipment with which local service departments can adequately cope with war-time conditions. A new $13,700 aerial ladder truck is ordered. More apparatus is contemplated. School authorities are preparing to care for more than 3,600 school children.

In Weymouth, a Weymouth War Emergency Council has been

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

How to find shelter if downtown in an air raid: Page 5.

Roosevelt, Churchill Map Way; Japanese Step Up Luzon Attack

Invaders pouring more men into Lingayen battle—New Landing on Wake Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Japanese effected a landing on Wake Island today, the United States Navy Department announced. It was not known whether the Marines on Wake Island, who have undergone 13 attacks to date, were still resisting this latest landing force.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Japanese are continuing to pour in troops on the Lingayen Gulf coast north of Manila, according to a War Department communiqué which described the fighting as continuing with "increasing intensity," adding, the invader's landing operations are "being supported by increasing numbers of bombing and attack planes."

Meanwhile three Japanese planes bombed a center which had been reserved for persons evacuated from Manila and other towns and heavy casualties were reported. The planes were apparently aiming at the near-by gasoline stores of a private company.

47 Sinkings Unconfirmed

There was no confirmation from United States Army headquarters of persistent reports that 47 Japanese transports—more than half the entire attacking force—had been sunk at Lingayen.

Defending American and Philippine troops gained some initial successes, it was reported, in a major engagement fought in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, in the Lingayen Gulf area some 120 air miles from Manila.

The Japanese invasion onslaught has centered in the area around Santo Tomas, other landings have been made or attempted previously at nearby Agoo and Damortis.

Foes' Strength Unknown

The situation in the Davao area on Mindanao Island south of Luzon, where American troops have been engaged in sharp fighting with a Japanese landing force, was described officially as "obscure."

However, Dutch naval planes were officially reported attacking Japanese troop transports and other hostile ships in the harbor of Davao.

A Netherlands East Indies communiqué said a 10,000-ton Japanese oil tanker received a direct

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Wide World

Churchill at the White House

Britain's Prime Minister as he arrived at the south portico entrance to the Executive Mansion in Washington with President Roosevelt last night. Mr. Roosevelt met the Prime Minister when he landed at the Washington Airport.

President calls meeting of joint military staffs to outline world-wide war strategy.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—President Roosevelt, calling today a conference of American Army and Navy officials with British Prime Minister Churchill and his staff made the Capital of the United States the actual functioning strategy headquarters of the Allied war against the Axis.

The American group invited included Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air; Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, new Commander of the United States Fleet, and Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant on Lend-Lease affairs.

With Britain's Prime Minister, who arrived here last night, were to be Lord Beaverbrook, Supply Minister; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, and Field Marshal Sir John Dill who retires as Chief of the Imperial General Staff Christmas Day.

In announcing the conference, Press Secretary Stephen Early told reporters: "That group you might call the War Council."

This was to be the first conference between the President and the entire British Mission.

Vital Decisions Due

Vital military decisions affecting the immediate course of the fighting—as well as grand strategy—are being taken as a result of the continuing conversations between Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt.

The tremendous scope of these conversations between the heads of the English-speaking democracies was disclosed in the announcement that the British Prime Minister has brought a staff of some 80 technical experts and aides to work with him and with the American Army, Navy, and air chiefs.

Both imminent and long-range plans for welding every war-making force of all the Anti-Axis Powers into a common offensive—jointly conceived and jointly executed—against Germany, Italy and Japan are at this moment being drafted by largest Allied War Council ever assembled.

Other Conferences Begin

Simultaneously similar discussions are in progress in both Moscow and Chungking and with the same terms of reference—the determination to achieve a Five-Power military and peace alliance which will present an unbreakable front to the Axis and which will help prove the beginning—if not the blueprint—of postwar reconstruction.

As the President and Prime Minister resumed this afternoon the talks, which didn't break off last night until after 1 a. m., and American and British technical specialists gathered in separate meetings in rooms set aside for them in the Federal Reserve Building, there appeared to be four immediate projects under study.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were considering:

How best to set up an effective, efficient, flexible, quickly functioning Inter-Allied War Council which will have the authority to integrate the forces and strategy of all the Allies but which will leave adequate latitude for the execution of that strategy in the field. As present conceived the War Council, whether it sits in Washington or London, will be supreme only as its decisions are sanctioned by their Governments but every effort will be made to plan the war and to fight the war jointly, not separately.

Postwar Unity Sought

How to utilize the unity which will make possible the winning of the war.

How to build a unity behind the war which will help to secure the peace after the war. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are not talking detailed peace terms but they are proceeding on the premise that the way the Allies conduct the war may well determine how effectively the Allies will ultimately be able to co-operate to win and preserve the peace. There appears no doubt that Great Britain, the United States, China, Russia and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Allies to Pool Output of War Goods; Churchill Lands—History Is Written

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — A pool of American, British and Canadian wartime production, assuring the greatest possible flow of military and naval equipment to all fronts, will result from the present Anglo-American conversations here, it was apparent today.

With Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King due to join Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, at the White House talks, the Allies will seek to integrate their output of arms to the same degree as their military and naval strategy.

Much of the groundwork for this vitally important phase of the struggle against the Axis has already been laid through the efforts of the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States. The Committee's recommendations have received the full approval of President Roosevelt, who has instructed all Federal agencies to investigate "the extent to which legislative changes will be necessary to give full effect to the declaration."

The presence in Washington of Lord Beaverbrook and a technical staff confirms reports that the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Australian Envoy Urges Allied Attack

By the Associated Press

London Dec. 23

Sir Earle Page, special Australian Minister to London, urged an offensive strategy for the Allies against the Axis in a radiocast home today, saying "great progress was made this week" toward full co-operation.

"Every month our position will improve if we use time and our resources quickly and wisely," the Australian said.

He said the Allied organization "need not, nor should it, follow the defensive strategy of the past, but should be able to take the offensive."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Out of a mild winter sky in which a quarter moon floated above low-hanging clouds an airplane roared down upon Washington's airport last night.

Extraordinary preparations had been made to receive it. Floodlights were turned on and the full beam of one of the biggest searchlights in the country pricked the clouds to serve as a beacon for its arrival. Guards, secret police and uniformed officials rushed to the plane as it landed, then taxied to its place. Down the gangplank, a minute later came Winston Churchill, war Prime Minister of the British Isles, wearing a yachting cap and a suit with a smack of the sea about it. Nearby was a long, sleek official White House automobile. A hand was extended and a cheery greeting exchanged. President Roosevelt, at the Washington Airport last night, was welcoming the British Prime Minister.

Secret Closely Guarded

Thus began one of the most colorful visits ever held in the long history of Washington, which has seen many a dramatic spectacle in its time. The arrival was a closely guarded secret, although Washington newspapermen had seethed for days with the rumors of the forthcoming visit. So co-operative has the press been in the preparations that not a word of the matter appeared in print until the formal announcement last night that Mr. Churchill had actually arrived.

From the clouds as the visiting Prime Minister circled Washington on his fateful mission, the twinkling lights of Christmas trees could be seen down below twinkling in the suburbs. The plane picked up the silver moonlight on the Potomac as it came above the City. Then down, and the greeting with the President—the first since the two men met under equally dramatic circumstances on a battleship off the rock-ribbed New England-Canadian Coast last Summer. There was this difference, that this time the United States is in the war a full ally of the British forces.

Long Into the Night

Mr. Churchill and his party were whisked from the airport to the White House. Washington is used to the Secret Service escorts and the motorcycle outriders that accompany a Presidential trip. Curious watchers saw the procession go by. Few of them realized that in the caravan were the two leaders of the English-speaking nations of the world.

There were pictures then Mr. Roosevelt smiled for the American cameramen, accustomed to their ways. Mr. Churchill maintained a firm, straight-lipped calm in his double-breasted jaunty overcoat and yachting club hat. They entered the White House

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Less Turkey, Brighter Hopes: That's Christmas in Britain

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—Christmas is different in Britain this year chiefly because much of the traditional fare is absent. The British have probably never faced such a turkeyless, orangeless, crystallized fruitless, giftless, tinsel-less, and chocolateless festive season.

But there is a far more cheerful atmosphere than a year ago when heavy air raids were still an almost nightly occurrence, severely curtailing entertainment and social activities. The writer recalls 12 months ago fetching some small children from one of their few parties. Enemy planes were overhead—when the guns flashed and roared I pushed my young charges into doorways to escape falling shell splinters.

This year the pantomime is once again a big feature of the children's holidays and parties are more numerous, though simpler and smaller, and with one strict proviso—that the young guests take their own milk, which has lately become one of the chief food problems.

Theaters Are Busy

Theaters are actually playing to record business even though their last performance usually ends about 9:30 p. m. Movies outside of London keep open somewhat later and play to packed houses. Nevertheless, one has only to be out late trying to find a restaurant, a taxi, a bus, or to catch a train to realize that night life in a blackout is still an exciting and even hazardous adventure.

The children's Christmas stockings certainly won't bulge as usual this year, for the customary wide variety of little toys which made such intriguing shapes out of Dad's outsize hose are almost entirely absent. Oranges are completely lacking except in Scotland, which has the good fortune to be the locality for this month's share of the very limited supplies. There are not even many apples, candies, or nuts.

But children of this country who have so successfully adapted themselves to air raids are finding little difficulty in making merry as usual and hardly noticing the gaps in the seasonal setting about which the parents probably feel unduly conscious and apologetic. In any case Junior always did have a disconcerting habit of appearing to get more pleasure out of an incon-

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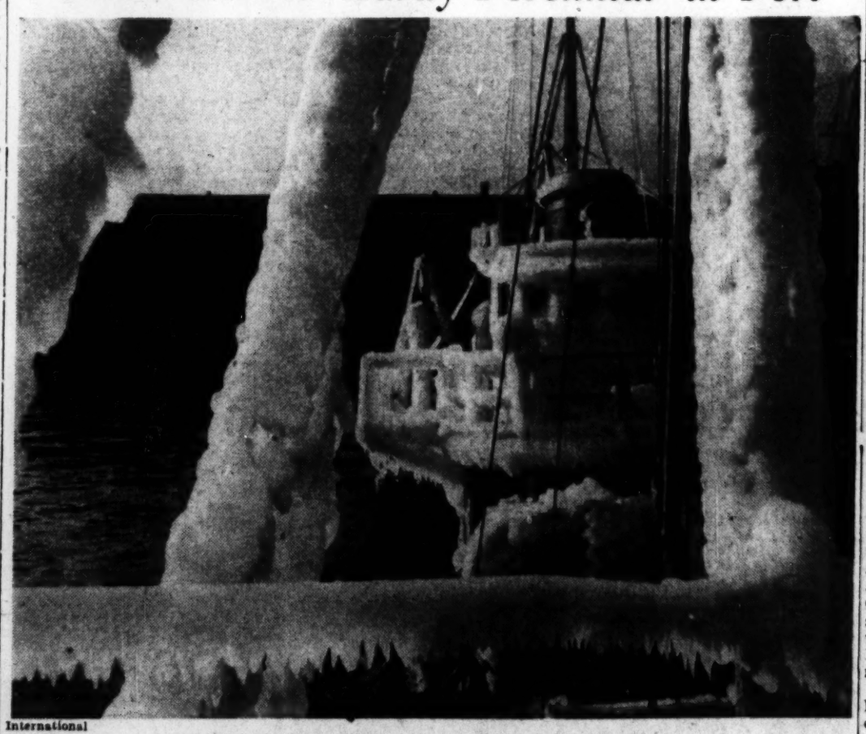
Winter's First 'Hardy Perennial' in Port



International

The Ice-Decorated Trawler Surf Docks in Boston

Like a ghost ship, bedecked in ice from waterline to crow's nest, the 40-Fathom fishing trawler Surf chugged into Boston Harbor yesterday and tied up at the Fish Pier, where this picture was taken. She had been out fishing in the North Atlantic, and spray from the wintry waters froze on the rigging when the craft sailed into the cold land breezes three miles off shore. Farther out to sea ocean temperatures do not permit frozen spray, which disappears from the masts and deckage as soon as a craft gets well off shore.

Bay State Is Facing Cheery Christmas as Officials and Others Plan for the Day

Last-Minute Touches Are Made For the Yuletide Celebrations

Massachusetts' public men stepped down from the sometimes lofty pedestal of official positions today and disclosed intimate plans for spending Christmas with their families, while in a far corner of the State Pammy Hollingworth, the little "girl of the mountain," clapped chubby hands at gifts she received in the mail, and on a score of railroads army and navy boys watched the miles slip past on the way to home.

In many a private home, last minute touches were being put on Christmas trees, lights placed in windows, to welcome friends and long-separated family members, and mysterious packages were being done up with many colored ribbons and Christmas paper.

Other folks took to the road. So great was the holiday travel by rail that two roads—the Boston and Maine and the New Haven—announced they had no more sleeping cars to add to the already elongated trains.

Army camps completed plans for soldiers who could not be given leave, colleges set holiday tables for students marooned far from home, and the nation prepared to observe a wartime Christmas.

Big Day for Pammy

Pammy Hollingworth, the five-year-old child who remained unafraid during eight cold days and nights on Mt. Chocorua, N. H., will have a happy Christmas with her parents and her brother in a cottage near the Dunstable woods.

Friends near and far—many of whom she does not know, but who feel they know her and love her—have sent her presents. So many of the packages are of a certain, familiar size and shape and say "mama" when turned upside down that Pammy, with a twinkle in her eye, told her father she "might as well ask for a doll carriage."

Latest information from "usually reliable sources" in the Hollingworth family indicate that she will have her carriage.

Already she has an Irish setter puppy "Chocorua"—or "Chocky," as she calls him—which will be yipping from a leash at the foot of her tree on Christmas morning.

The holiday will be a quiet, family one for several of Massachusetts' public men.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will spend the day at home with Mrs. Tobin, Helen Louise, Carol Ann, and Maurice, Jr. It is always strictly a family day for the Tobins—a day for expert paternal advice to young Maurice in the intricacies of such toys as electric trains and dancing monkey dolls.

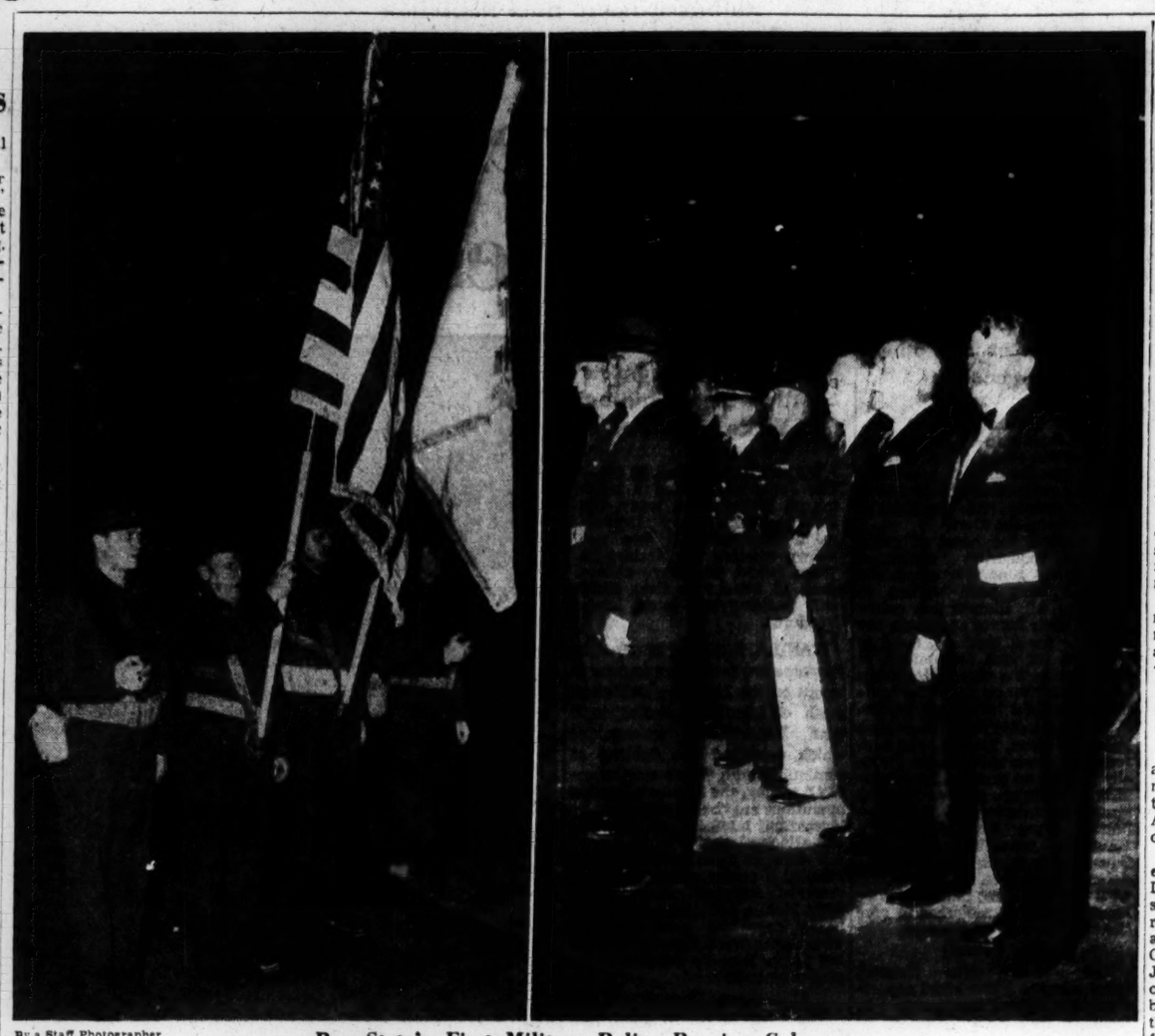
Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will spend Thursday afternoon at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Renof Russell, of Cambridge. Just how many of his five children will be on hand, he did not know today, but Susan, Billy, and Emily are near at hand. In the evening, they will have dinner at the home of Mrs. Richard Saltonstall, the Governor's mother.

At Army Camps

Army camps in the First Corps Area are releasing soldiers whenever possible, it is announced at headquarters, but here and there—at the Boston Harbor defenses, at anti-aircraft stations—men will have to stay on duty though it means separation from their families.

Sentries walking lonely posts will hear Christmas carols echoing through the night air from near-by chapels, where many religious services will be held tomorrow night. In the Area, more than 32 new religious edifices have been finished especially for Christmas worship.

Arranged at times which will not conflict with the services, dances and gay parties will brighten the holiday eve. Lights, tinsel, holly, and colorfully decorated Christmas trees will catch the spirit of the occasion.



By a Staff Photographer

Bay State's First Military Police Receive Colors

The first military police battalion, Massachusetts State Guard, made its official public debut at the Commonwealth Armory last night as it passed in review before officers led by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The battalion, made up largely of Brookline men, received the National flag from the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of that town, and the State flag from the Elks Lodge of Brookline. Shown in the reviewing party, front row: Maj. F. Wardsworth Busk, Commanding Officer of the battalion, and Governor Saltonstall. Back row, left to right: Lieut. Joseph O'Connell, of the Brookline Police Traffic Bureau, representing the Elks Lodge; Walter Devine, President of the Brookline Rotary Club; the Rev. William R. Leslie, of St. Mark's Methodist Church, Kiwanis President; Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of the State Guard; Maj. Gen. Erland P. Fish, and Capt. Jose C. Harris, Executive Officer of the battalion.

Teachers to Give Up Vacation To Study Air-Raid Protection

Acting to insure thorough preparations for emergencies on the part of Boston school teachers, Supt. Arthur L. Gould today announced that hundreds of teachers will give up two days of their Christmas vacation to attend special classes in air-raid protection.

Superintendent Gould told the Mayor and John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, that the special classes will be held next Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 29 and 30, at the Public Latin School. Attendance is voluntary, but large numbers of Boston teachers are expected to enroll. Instruction will be provided by a group of school men who have already undergone the training.

The aim is to prepare all teachers so that personnel of every school building in the city will be ready for any war emergency that might arise during class hours.

J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today again urged all Massachusetts communities to adopt the uniform air raid alarm signal worked out by the regional office of Civilian Defense.

Official adoption in Massachusetts of the system of protection for school children worked out by the Regional Office was also announced by Mr. Farley. This system recently publicized by Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director, includes five general steps:

(1). Determination by engineers of the safest room in the building.

(2). Working out of specific detailed plans of having children march to these rooms in time of alarm.

(3.) Pasting of instructions for air raid behavior on the teacher's desk.

(4). Adoption of similar plans for lunch rooms, gymnasiums, play fields, etc., with teachers made responsible for air raid conduct.

(5). Appointment of a chief air raid warden in each school to see that efficient plans are worked out and followed.

Corporation Officers Defined

Officers of a corporation are not automatically employees within the meaning of the Social Security Act, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston held in two cases handed down today.

While agreeing with the Government that the clerk of the Deecy Products Company, a Massachusetts corporation seeking to recover social security taxes was an employee within the statute, the Court's opinion written by Judge John C. Mahoney, was based on other grounds than those advanced by the Government. In that case, the Government successfully defended its right to tax the Corporation.

In the other case, involving the members of a Massachusetts business trust, the Circuit Court confirmed a Lower Court decision in favor of the Trustees who sought to recover taxes paid on salaries totaling almost $700,000 in three years.

Holding Social Security regulations "ambiguous," the Court ruled that "an employee is one who meets the test of the more or less established concepts of 'the legal relationship of employer and employee,' and that one who does not meet those tests is not an employee within the meaning of the act, even though he may bear the title of corporate officer."

Priorities Orders Amended

Basic regulations governing operations of priorities orders have been amended in several important respects, effective today, according to instructions from Washington received at the Boston headquarters for the Office for Emergency Management.

The most important change requires that all orders bearing a piority rating, including "B" ratings for essential civilian orders as well as "A" ratings for defense orders, must be accepted by producers in preference to any unrated order.

Previously, acceptance of "B" orders was not mandatory. The required acceptance of "B" orders is a further transitional step in a move toward allocation of scarce materials, since "B" ratings are one method of indicating the relative importance to civilian users of materials after war requirements have been met.

The treatment which must be given to defense orders is clarified under the new instructions by a provision assigning a priority of A-10 to all defense orders not otherwise rated.

Naval Reserve Doors Opened To College Upperclassmen

Defense News in Brief

Navy Officers Sought—Nine hundred New England youths have an opportunity to become officers in the United States Naval Reserve, as part of a program in which 14,000 young men throughout the country will be commissioned by 1944.

An announcement of the program, brought about by re-opening Class V-7 of the United States Naval Reserve, was made at the First Naval District Headquarters in Boston. The opportunity is open to college graduates and college juniors or seniors who will not be called to active duty with the nation's fighting fleet until completion of their college careers, except during the period college is closed during the summer of 1942. Applicants must be native-born unmarried citizens, not less than 19 or over 28.

Those accepted will be listed as apprentice seamen, Class V-7, and will receive approximately 30 days elementary training at some Navy activity. On completion of this training those recommended for appointment as reserve midshipmen will be ordered to a Naval Reserve midshipman school for three months for further intensive training. Those successfully completing this course will be commissioned Ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve.

Application may be made at the District Headquarters, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, or at the United States Navy Recruiting Station, Springfield, Mass.

Y. D. Boys Will Ride—Brig. Gen. William I. Rose, acting commander of the 26th Division at Camp Edwards, announced last night that ample rail and bus transportation will be available for soldiers going on Christmas leaves or on furlough. Earlier yesterday it had been announced that no troop trains at that time were expected to be available because of the volume of civilian holiday traffic. In all, it was believed that nearly 100 troop trains now have been provided for transporting soldiers from New England cantonments to their homes for the holiday.

'Sub' Chaser Launched At Neponset Yard

New England's contribution to the steel-constructed, small-boat program of the Federal war effort got under way today with the launching of the first new-type submarine chaser in the northeast corner of the United States.

It was the United States Navy subchaser PC461, built at the George Lawley & Son Corporation, at Neponset. The vessel is the first Navy craft built under the present program to be launched by a private builder within the limits of the city of Boston.

Sponsor was Mrs. Everett Paradise, wife of one of the young workers in the yard, who was selected by drawing names of all the workers from a hat. Mrs. Paradise is a bride of three months.

The company, known throughout the world for the high quality of its craftmanship, is particularly famous as a builder of yachts, although it has on several occasions turned out commercial vessels and even destroyers for the United States during the first World War.

How to Display the U. S. Flag

When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally, or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union (the blue field) of the flag should go clear to the peak of the staff, unless the flag is at half-mast.

When displayed over the middle of the street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out from the building toward the pole, union first.

When flags of other nations, or States or cities, or pennants of societies, are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States of America should be hoisted first and lowered last.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, that is, the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the United States flag may be in front of the center of that line.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States should be on the flag's own right (the spectator's left), and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, it should be hung the same way, that is, with the union to the left of the observer in the street.

How to Salute the Flag

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in a moving column is rendered at the moment the flag passes.

How to Respect the Flag

Attempts to "improve" the appearance of the American flag by other methods of display, such as fastening it into a rosette or using it as draping, lack the respect due to Old Glory as the symbol of our country.

Whether indoors or out, the flag should not be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bow-knot, or otherwise employed in a purely decorative manner. For these purposes, bunting of the national colors is more appropriate, and since the blue union is the flag's honor point, the bunting should be arranged with that color uppermost.

When the flag becomes soiled, it may be laundered with propriety. This is best done in one's own home.

For further rules governing the display of Old Glory, apply to nearest United States Army Recruiting Office.

Sale of Flags Given Spurt By Pearl Harbor

The American public is definitely flag conscious these days. In fact, it always has been. But, since Pearl Harbor there has been a noticeable upsurge of American patriotic fervor, and sales of "Old Glory" have taken a big jump.

"During the last two weeks," said Karl Myers, of Boston's Flag Center, on the Northern Artery, "we've sold more flags than for the previous four months." The installation of flagpoles goes on, he added, and flagpole riggers are experiencing a rush of business.

Many Greater Boston business firms have purchased flags, not only for their home offices, but for branch offices all over New England. Among these, the John Hancock Life Insurance Company recently put 200 on display, and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company purchased American flags to be displayed in all their branches.

Industrial firms, particularly those engaged in manufacturing items for national defense, have gone in for flags in a big way, and employees in various departments, and those in Navy Yard shops, have clubbed together to buy flags to be displayed in their workrooms.

Individuals are buying in increasing numbers, and one rarely finds a neighborhood today where at least one American flag is not flying in the breeze. Buildings which formerly displayed the flag only on holidays or special occasions now have decided to fly the national emblem for the duration.

Under Massachusetts law, towns and cities must purchase all American flags from the State. These are prison-made, and cover the requirements of schools and other municipal buildings.

Flags of all the Allies are in great demand, too, said Mr. Myers, and, with a twinkle in his eye, he said that the biggest demand during the last two weeks had been for German and Japanese flags—customers asked for them facetiously when proudly demanding the Stars and Stripes.

Even the Italian flag is definitely "out" today. This was evidenced by the unintentional "mistake" made the other day by members of the Davis Square Businessmen's Association, of Somerville.

Wishing to put on a patriotic Christmas display, this group ordered a number of special flags to be flown from poles along the curbs, alternately with the American flag. Now, it will be remembered that the traditional Christmas colors are red and green, and the banners, in those color, with a white center bearing a picture of Santa Claus, were set up in Somerville's business district.

Immediately, the flag-conscious public sent up a protest. They referred to the district as "Little Italy," the red, white, and green Christmas banners resembling the Italian national flag enough to cause considerable disturbance. It became necessary for the flag company to roll up the green section of the flag and tack it to the poles.

But the display of "Old Glory" is not confined merely to individuals and business firms. Even amusement places are going patriotic.

Greater Boston Defense Plans

Continued from Page 1

formed to have full control of all financial phases of defense work. A special town meeting will be held Jan. 23 to vote on a proposal to appropriate $100,000 for necessary equipment.

Cambridge Busy

In Cambridge, citizens are air-raid-warden conscious. A total of 2,512 turned out to the first public session, including a member of the British consul's office in Boston. They will learn all types of defense work which air-raid workers should know. Additional classes to accommodate the swelling throng attending the meetings are being contemplated. Defense workers will visit all industrial plants and large buildings to explain what should be done if enemy bombers arrive.

After Cambridge officials ordered a super-air raid siren electrically-controlled, they also purchased a gasoline compressor and motor which can operate the signal in event of electric current being put out of commission.

Nearly 1,000 Somerville residents are training to become air-raid wardens. Auxiliary police and fire departments are being geared for special duty. School principals are in charge of protecting students.

Extensive work is going on in Brookline. Plans are underway to enlist High School seniors as auxiliary police and defense workers. The local committee is giving its chief attention to drafting regulations to govern conduct of townspeople during air raids and blackouts and acquainting them with proper procedures. Wardens are calling on every housekeeper so that precaution details will be explained and understood.

The town of Arlington has voted $15,000 for civilian defense as local defense groups are set for 24-hour action. There are 150 women trained to serve as wardens, motor transport workers, canteen workers or first-aiders. In addition, about 450 men are receiving instruction as air-raid wardens, an auxiliary police force of 250 men is being trained, and another group of 150 men is learning the rudiments of fire-fighting.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by light to moderate rain late this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight, little change in temperature Wednesday; increasing winds becoming moderate to fresh tonight.

Maine: Cloudy this afternoon followed by rain in south and snow in north portion tonight; warmer tonight, little change in temperature Wednesday.

Vermont: Rain beginning south portion this afternoon followed by rain in south; sleet and rain in north portion tonight; warmer except near Lake Champlain tonight, little change in temperature Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Rain beginning south portion this afternoon followed by rain in south, sleet and rain north portion; warmer tonight, little change in temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Light to moderate rain this afternoon and tonight, warmer tonight, little change in temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are beind displayed from Block Island to Provincetown.

Block Island to Hatteras and Chesapeake Bay: Small craft warnings are displayed along the middle Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Delaware Breakwater.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	31	New Orleans	73	71
Chicago	52	48	New York	38	33
Denver	29	12	Norfolk	52	34
Helena	35	21	Philadelphia	37	32
Kansas City	80	40	St. Louis	55	28
Los Angeles	65	49	San Francisco	55	48
Miami	76	73	Washington	44	34
Minneapolis	37	32			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:01 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Wednesday, 3:38 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:45 p. m.

'There's Always Been a Podunk,' Town Says

Wide World-Associated Press

PODUNK, Mass. Dec. 23—Folks, there is a Podunk—and it's just as American as apple pie.

Take lightly the dictionary's official definition:

"Podunk—an imaginary town, taken as typical of placid dullness and lack of contact with the progress of the world. U. S."

And Henry L. Mencken, the old debunker, couldn't have heard of this little central Massachusetts community when he classified Podunk among "joke towns."

There's nothing dull or humorous about Podunk, Mass.

Things are really bustling here these days—for Christmas always is the big season.

The sixty-odd members of the Podunk Women's Club entertained more than 125 children at this year's party.

Grownups join in the fun, too, and Podunkers who have moved away return in goodly numbers for a first-class reunion.

Podunk, Mass., is not a town under legal classification, true—but neither is it merely a state of mind. Some would call it a section, district or locality.

Podunk doesn't have a postoffice, but it's a fact that letters sent to that address usually are sent along promptly by old-timers in the postoffice department.

There are no official boundary markers and no one ever would suggest such things.

They aren't needed.

Ask any child along the way and he'll tell you where Podunk begins and ends, just as casually as if you asked him his name.

But community spirit literally bubbles in the area (population 100 families) which is three miles long and two miles wide in a corner of Brookfield, touching several neighboring towns.

Modest homes are well spaced along the dirt roads and meadows stretch away from the stone walls bordering the main thoroughfare—Podunk Road.

The people are friendly and cheery to strangers, but visitors who may joke about the name "Podunk" fail to get even a chuckle in response. The natives just don't get it.

Why, they say, there's always been a Podunk.

At one time, practically every family was named Adams. They were said to be descendants of John Adams, the patriot. The Podunk school once was reported to have had an entire student body of 30 and one teacher—all named Adams.

The school was closed a few years back, however, and the windows are boarded up. The building looks sturdy even today and has a good coat of white paint. The children attend schools in surrounding towns.

There aren't as many farms here as formerly, but the district has been a popular spot for summer vacationists.

Two large ponds and numerous brooks brighten the vicinity.

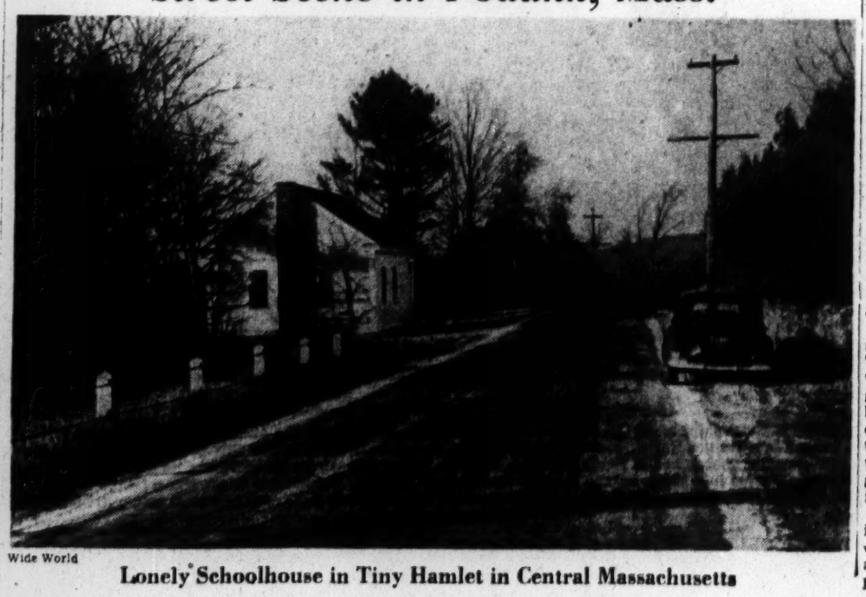
Folks here tell you the great Indian chief Massasoit passed on while visiting the largest of the ponds—Quaboag—and was buried on the shore.

The year-'round center of Podunk's social life nowadays is the chapel, a neat white building which up until a dozen years ago was a church.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA

Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Street Scene in Podunk, Mass.



Wide World

Lonely Schoolhouse in Tiny Hamlet in Central Massachusetts

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Christmas "Sing" by the Back Bay Singing School with Fernando Loblundo, baritone, as guest leader. There will be Christmas songs and general carol singing. At 30 Huntington Avenue, 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "The Madonna in Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Christmas Traditions" will be the title of an afternoon talk by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is invited to attend at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Over-Draft-Age Men in N. Y. May Serve in Defense Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Organization, following the British pattern, of anti-aircraft units composed of men over draft age or men exempt from the draft, is being studied in high civilian defense quarters here today, it was learned authoritatively. The units would have a status analagous to that of the National Guard or the State Guard and would be assigned to the defense of particular areas.

Estimates were that of an anti-aircraft gun battery of 130 or 140 men, there would be need of for only 30 or 40 to be able-bodied, vigorous and young.

These forces would supplement Army strength and make it possible to withdraw Army units from defense positions. Otherwise, should regular Army forces be employer in civilian defense, as is the case in New York today where a Negro regiment is guarding waterfront piers and focal points, the strength of the fighting forces would be depleted and the Army, now estimated at 1,800,000 strong, might be employed in police work to guard industrial plants and other vital points throughout the country.

Civilian Defense Tightens

Civilian defense was being tightened all along the line today following the signing by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia late yesterday of the ordinance adopted by the City Council last Tuesday fixing maximum punishment of violators of air-raid precautions at a fine of $500, six months in prison, or both.

The Mayor fixed his signature to the bill after holding a statutory public hearing at City Hall, where only one objection was voiced to the measure. It came from Maj. Charles W. Lange, Chairman of the Defense Committee of the West of Central Park Association, who held that the measure gave "a lot of authority to irresponsible individuals" and that there seemed to be a lot of them who have been appointed air-raid wardens.

Mayor La Guardia countered with the assertion that all the air-raid wardens had been investigated and fingerprinted by the Police Department and that no warden had authority to find any person guilty.

"The courts will have to do that," he added.

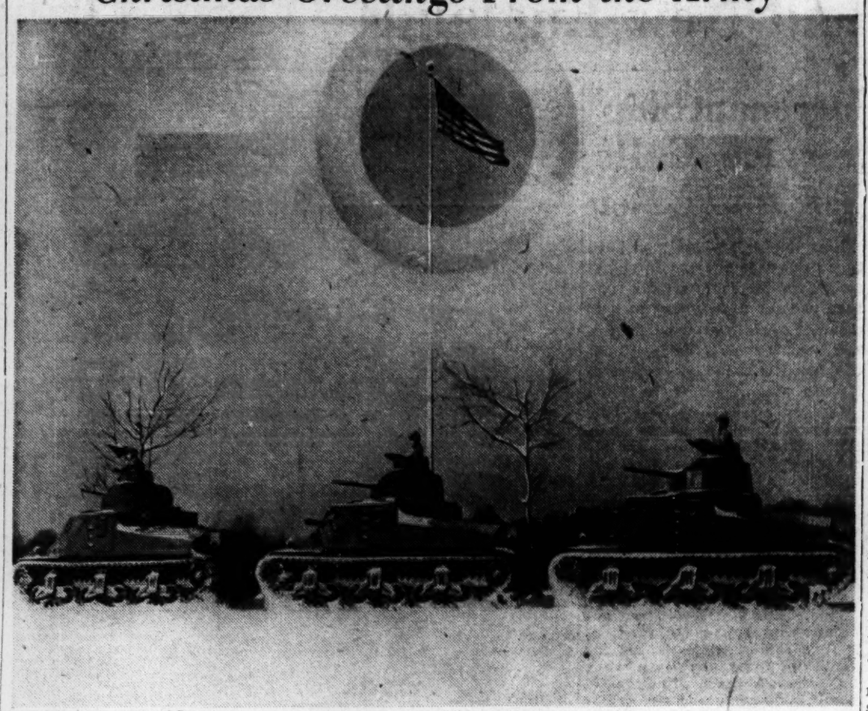
Aid for Wardens Asked

Later, speaking at White Plains, the Mayor said he had asked President Roosevelt to provide Federal compensation for wardens who might be injured in the performance of their duties.

Indications today were that New York's Christmas Eve celebration would be "as usual." Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, said the traditional celebration in Times Square on Christmas Eve and New Year's would not be banned as had been previously reported. A police detail of 1,000 men will, however, be on duty in that area on New Year's Eve.

The United Independent Retail Grocers' and Food Dealers' Association, representing approximately 10,000 shops throughout the city, began circulation here yesterday of 20,000 posters to members and non-members appealing to customers to co-operate in stopping any buying rush and urging them to avoid hoarding by buying only the food immediately needed.

Christmas Greetings From the Army



United States Army Signal Corps

Christmas Card Sent Out by the Armored Force Headquarters

Priorities Urged for Model Planes As First Step in Building Air Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (Wide World—(AP))—It now comes out that one part of the aircraft building industry in the United States will require during the calendar year 1942:

54,978 gross of glass jars and bottles.

234 tons of tissue paper.

30 tons of rubber bands.

23½ tons of celluloid.

The Academy of Model Aeronautics, administered by the National Aeronautic Association, is asking the Government for priority on those materials so that a quarter of a million youngsters can go on building miniature planes.

Model building, argues Kendall K. Hoyt, the Association Manager and Acting Director of its Air Youth Division, must go on in spite of the war because:

It pre-trains hundreds of thousands of boys and girls in aviation handicraft, developing their skill as future pilots and aircraft mechanics.

It is indispensable in training military and civilian defense personnel in aircraft identification.

It builds morale among young people.

It fosters international co-operation, especially with Latin America.

The priority materials survey is included in a preliminary report for the coming year by Hoyt and Albert L. Lewis, Executive Director of the Association's Academy.

Model planes, they find, will require, in addition, 11 tons of high-grade and 20 tons of secondary, scrap or low-grade aluminum for miniature engine manufacture; 5,770,600 board feet of balsa wood, and sundry other materials such as wire, tin, steel, cast iron, gaskets and wheels.

"Youth training in aviation," Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Lewis report, "through the building and flying of model aircraft is fundamental to American air supremacy either for war or for peace.

"The Axis nations built their air power through mass movements which carried the young people step by step into their jobs both on the firing line and on the assembly line. America has done as much through volunteer action by more than 2,000,000 aero-modelers throughout the country."

They point out that such prominent aviation leaders as the Wright Brothers, Donald W. Douglas, Glenn L. Martin, William B. Stout and Igor I. Sikorsky were all model builders in their youth.

Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill., reports that 79 per cent of its commercial aviation students built models before enrolling. The Casey Jones School of Aeronautics, Newark, N. J., says, "75 per cent of our men have done some model building at one time or another. We have found as a general rule that the men who have gone on into the more advanced stages of model building have less difficulty in our basic training departments than their classmates."

Labor's New Slogan: 'Unity for Victory'

By the Associated Press

Martinez, Calif., Dec. 23

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations officials issued a joint statement yesterday calling for unity to achieve victory. The statement said:

We recommend that all differences or misunderstandings that arise between labor organizations be adjusted between ourselves without work stoppage.

We recommend that all differences or misunderstandings with employers be voluntarily submitted to federal conciliation or mediation without stoppage of work.

Let labor's slogan be "unity for victory."

Auto Builders' Co-operation Speeds U. S. Plane Output

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The co-operative arrangements between American aircraft manufacturers and major automotive and manufacturing concerns have now begun to "click" with the result that accelerated production of planes is under way. Just recently the first airplane sections made by automobile manufacturers arrived at the Douglas plant in Long Beach, Calif., for assembly.

Speeding up its collaboration with automobile and industrial firms, the Douglas Aircraft Company has just announced the awarding of large subcontracts for manufacturing sub-assemblies, or sections, for the "Flying Fortress" four-engined long-range bomber. These will be assembled at the Long Beach plant. Awarding of the orders ran the total of contracts placed by Douglas with other companies up to nearly $125,000,000.

Under a co-operative plan with the Boeing and Vega Companies, by which months of precious time already have been saved, Douglas will turn out record numbers of the B17F, the latest model of the "Flying Fortress." Employing plans and specifications furnished by Boeing, tooling-up and preliminary production of B-17 parts is now under way at Long Beach in addition to the full-scale output of Douglas's own attack bombers and military transports.

According to Maj. Victor E. Bertrandias, Douglas Vice-President in charge of matériel, the first of the new "Flying Fortress" orders are spread among a dozen companies, and include all types of assemblies ranging from landing gear to fuel tanks and wings.

Individual contracts amounting to millions of dollars, Major Bertrandias stated, have been placed with the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, Murray Corporation of America, Bell Aircraft, Fleetwings, Inc., Briggs Manufacturing, Vega Division of Lockheed, A. O. Smith Corp., Goodyear Tire and Rubber, Firestone Tire and Rubber, and several smaller firms.

Recently the first attack bomber wing sections were unloaded at the Long Beach plant, Major Bertrandias said, from the Murray Corporation, Detroit auto body maker, while in the same car were adjoining plane sections from Briggs, also a Detroit body concern. A few hours later a set of military transport wings rolled in from Chicago built by the Pullman-Standard Car Company.

These sections arrived in freight cars especially redesigned so that the airplane parts could be placed aboard them without crating. The cars were sped across the continent in trains operating on passenger schedules.

In addition to this collaboration Douglas is also preparing to produce four-engine long-range bombers designed and tested by Consolidated Aircraft, of San Diego, Calif., at a plant well along toward completion at Tulsa, Okla., from parts to be made by the Ford Motor Company.

New Institute Head

Hall L. Hibbard, Vice President and chief engineer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., has been elected President of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for 1942, it was announced yesterday by the Institute. Mr. Hibbard succeeds Frank W. Caldwell, Director of Research of the United Aircraft Corporation, Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Hibbard is responsible for the development of a long series of Lockheed planes including the "Hudson" bomber widely used by the British and the new long-range transport, the "Constellation." He helped in pioneering the development of the characteristic twin tail of the Lockheed and the single-spar all-metal wing. His designs have used increasingly heavier wing loadings, a factor that promotes stability during flight, and include an experimental tail-first, or canard, airplane. Mr. Hibbard's work has been outstanding in the development of the Army's stratosphere plane.

Engine Manual

War has succeeded in promoting co-operation among engine builders, it is learned, that might have taken years for the individual companies to achieve. For the first time in the history of the aircraft industry an industry-wide standardization program has resulted in the writing of a universal manual of aircraft engine drafting room practice, according to John A. C. Warner, Secretary and General Manager of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

The new S. A. E. publication, just off the press, is available for $1.50 from the Society's headquarters, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. "Up to now each engine and engine-accessory manufacturer has had his own manual," Mr. Warner said. "However because of the technical differences between these company manuals, the Government asked the Society to develop a standard manual which would make universal the language of design and manufacturing engineers."

Service Furloughs Tax Holiday Travel; New York Spreads Cheer to the Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Soldiers, sailors, and marines hurrying home on Christmas furloughs, were swelling holiday rail travel through New York's terminals and throughout the nation from 10 to 20 per cent above last year's figures, rail officials said here today.

Meanwhile the benisons of Christmastide charity were not omitted from the New York scene as civic, fraternal, and other groups held scores of Christmas parties for less fortunate children while at the same time preparing for new responsibilities entailed by the war.

Playing their part in the spirited New York Christmas scene, rail, motorbus, and air lines said they has mobilized all available equipment to handle this year's holiday trade. The New York Central Railroad said a 20 per cent increase over last year would be chalked up, and added that it was running 40 extra trains daily to accommodate the holiday travelers including soldiers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad said 200 extra trains would have been switched in and out of Pennsylvania Station during the three-day period ending on Christmas eve, and forecast that holiday travel would beat last year's by 11 per cent.

Because of instruction from Washington, neither railroads nor other lines were giving out information about the numbers of soldiers, sailors, or marines carried on furlough this Christmas.

Air lines operating out of La Guardia Field scheduled 22 extra flights yesterday and will fly 78 extra trips tomorrow, and motorbus companies said extremely heavy holiday travel would begin tomorrow. Heaviest air and bus travel is between New York and New England, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, and points up-state.

Bestowing Christmas cheer and dinners and toys along with it, dozens of New York organizations were holding their Christmas parties today and tomorrow, the Salvation Army took the lead yesterday noon with a community Christmas tree celebration in the financial district at Broad and Wall Streets, where carols were sung and the army entertained children at its Ridgewood settlement and day nursery.

While Christmas trees glowed brightly at Rockefeller Center, at Broad and Wall Streets and other points, and in office foyers, the sixth annual Police-Fire Department toy collecting campaign reached full fruition today when the first 327,000 toys collected and repaired were distributed to children of the Chelsea-Clinton district of Manhattan at a Madison Square Garden ceremony. Police headquarters will release a list of police stations and police athletic league centers where distribution of toys to more than 64,000 families will take place.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Community Service Society, and the Sanitation Department employees were among other groups which held Christmas parties at which toys and other gifts were distributed to children of less fortunate areas.

Greyhound Bus Strike Spreads

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23 (AP)—An A. F. of L. union's strike against Central Greyhound Lines spread across the entire system today and blocked Central's holiday traffic.

A company spokesman said he expected all of the Line's operations to halt today, and estimated the number of employees affected at between 1,200 and 1,500.

Central Greyhound's operations extend through the Midwest to New York and Boston, with Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo the principal centers. The strike did not apply to other Greyhound bus lines.

'Soldiers' Own Station' Begins Radiocasting

SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—The first radio station in the United States featuring programs "for the soldier and by the soldier" has been installed in the United Service Organizations club at Madison Barracks by the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service.

Set up with the approval of Col. David Cane, commander of this St. Lawrence River Army post, the station was dedicated by Dr. Franklin Dunham, executive director of the N. C. C. S.

More than 100 similar stations, which will be heard only in the various post areas, are planned by the N. C. C. S. for U. S. O. clubs throughout the nation.

Auto Union Offers Plan To Speed Up Production

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, presented to a congressional committee on defense migration today a five-point plan designed to speed production of planes, tanks and guns and called for a seven-day work week "without sacrifice of established union conditions" in the program of conversion.

"The continued refusal of certain manufactures in this (the automotive) industry to prepare for war work is a crime against the nation which must no longer be tolerated," asserted R. J. Thomas, president of the organization in a statement. He maintained that a survey by the U. A. W. had shown that the tooling capacity of the industry was not working "at even 50 per cent of capacity."

A Day of Prayer

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23.

Following is the text of the proclamation issued by President Roosevelt appointing New Year's Day as a day of prayer:

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation

The year 1941 has brought upon our nation a war of aggression by Powers dominated by arrogant rulers whose selfish purpose is to destroy free institutions. They would thereby take from the freedom-loving peoples of the earth the hard-won liberties gained over many centuries.

The new year of 1942 calls for the courage and the resolution of old and young to help win a world struggle in order that we may preserve all we hold dear.

We are confident in our devotion to our country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage. But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us.

Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint the first day of the year 1942 as a day of prayer, of asking forgiveness for our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come.

We need his guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifices and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of December in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Hillman Calls Welder Strike Disloyal Act

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Associate Director-General of the Office of Production Management, yesterday termed the strike of independent welders in West Coast shipyards a "shocking act of disloyalty to the nation."

At the same time the National Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers, Lloyd Payne of Washington, telegraphed West Coast officials of the union that the Executive Committee here would not approve a nation-wide strike or walkout, which was requested by Western officials in calling the walkout Saturday.

Mr. Hillman's statement follows:

"When American ships are being sunk and enemy submarines lurk off our shores, the strike of some welders in West Coast shipyards is a shocking act of disloyalty to the nation.

"Any welder who lays down his tools at this time betrays his country, his fellow-workmen, and our soldiers and sailors.

"I call upon all loyal workers to repudiate the irresponsible leadership of a few utterly reckless individuals who try to capitalize on our nation's danger for their own selfish interests.

"The sole reason for this outlaw strike is an attempt on the part of a few persons to establish a new welders' organization with themselves as its leaders. Their alleged grievance, namely that some shipyard welders are required to carry more than one union card, is wholly false. No welder need belong to more than one union to work anywhere in any shipyard.

"Where conditions of dual membership did exist, the A. F. of L. unions having contracts with the shipbuilders promptly eliminated this cause of complaint at the request of the OPM."

Army Quits Plants

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Army troops were removed at least temporarily today from San Francisco Bay defense plants where metal trades unions have come to a showdown in their long-standing jurisdictional controversy, but independent welders, striving for recognition as a bargaining agent, pressed on with their picketing.

The United Weldors, Cutters and Helpers of America—the independent union—announced that henceforth its policy would be to picket only at the hours for changes of shift.

There has been no violence.

Heber J. Brown, business agent of the Welders' local at Oakland, said that the welders halted work only after the San Francisco shipyards and the Permanente Magnesium Plant near San Jose, Calif., laid off some 175 members of the independent union.

These industries have Government-negotiated labor contracts with the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, providing that the A. F. of L. shall be recognized as sole bargaining agent for their employees.

The welders split with the A. F. of L. because the Metal Trades Council denied them status as an individual union with the A. F. of L. structure.

Women Help Make Famous Airacobra

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Bell Aircraft Corporation announced last night that beginning today women will be employed in production departments of the firm's two warplane plants in Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The company announced their Buffalo and Niagara Falls plants will work a full 24-hour schedule New Year's Day "to meet the increased pressure for output."

Bell, maker of the Airacobra (P-39) pursuit plane, will not operate Christmas Day, however, but will work Sunday. The company previously planned to close New Year's Day.

Pearl Harbor Ups Plane Output 25 P. C.

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company proudly reports that Pearl Harbor inspired its 3,000 employees to speed up production of bomber and other aircraft for the Allies.

"So strong has been the stimulus of the Pearl Harbor attack that production actually has increased 25 per cent," the company said.

"Executives are being deluged with offers of Sunday work without pay, to make up time lost through blackouts, and with employee proffers of money and time to buy bombers out of their own purses."

Vichy Puts Decoux In Pacific Command

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Vichy Government yesterday named Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux as High Commissioner for the Pacific as well as Governor-General of Indo-China, his present post. He is supposed to co-ordinate French interests in Indo-China, New Caledonia, Oceania, India and the New Hebrides, so they will be safe against "any surprise."

Authorized sources linked the move with the recent Allied occupation of Portuguese Timor which, they professed to believe, "underlines the fact that the menace which weighs on the possessions of nations which many times have affirmed their neutrality is growing nearer and nearer."

Sideglances in Washington: But This Ship Is Not Sinking

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unpopular Captain:

Anticipating the storm that was to follow when he revealed that 10,000 government workers were to be moved away from Washington, Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, prefaced his announcement with the remark, "I feel something like the captain who gives the order to abandon the ship."

We Are:

Suddenly gone from Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early's wall is his placard: "We Ain't Mad With Nobody."

Far From It:

Among the many questions Mrs. Roosevelt had to answer on her recent trip to the West Coast as Office of Civilian Defense assistant was, "Is war an act of God?"

The President's wife said it wasn't.

Yankee Ingenuity:

Among would-be defense manufacturers rounded up by Floyd B. Odlum, OPM Contract Distribution Director, by means of three special trains just back from a country-wide tour are:

A pretzel bending machine maker who wants to bend up a batch of Air Corps gun mounts.

A fish-hook maker who plans to make springs for army machinery.

A football manufacturer who plans to co-operate with a fishing tackle concern in making gas masks.

A Boston piano manufacturer who has found he can make army skis and snowshoes.

Friends, But—:

Soviet Embassy attachés were amused to see photographs of Ambassador and Madame Litvinoff "resting at home" with table photos of Britain's King George and Queen Elizabeth in the background.

Actually, the Litvinoffs were "resting" at the home of Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, when the pictures were taken. The Soviet Embassy displays no photograph of the British sovereigns.

Victory Vegetables:

A "V for Victory," formed of two carrots with a tomato in between, bearing the slogan, "I have a garden," is the new government symbol for its forthcoming victory garden drive.

Chile and Argentina on Alert To Bar Axis Use of Straits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although Chile has announced an agreement with Argentina to fortify the Magellan Straits, Argentina's Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú, has limited himself to admission that the question is being discussed.

The Chilean version is definite. Fortification of the far-southern passage has been decided on as a "military precaution," and this is expected to be ratified by protocol at the meeting of the two foreign ministers—Juan B. Rossetti for Chile—in Mendoza, on the Argentine side of the Andean frontier.

The strategic importance of the Magellan Straits and the necessity of controlling the far-southern waters linking the Atlantic and Pacific have been demonstrated to both countries by the Japanese offensive against the United States and Britain. It also has been taken into account that, in case of an emergency at Panama, American warships would be compelled to come south to pass from one ocean to another.

A treaty signed in 1881 between Chile and Argentina established neutralization of the Magellan passage and its opening to the flags of all nations. Some amendment to this instrument would be necessary to permit fortification. The greater part of the territory, on the mainland and on Tierra del Fuego Island, falls within Chilean jurisdiction.

Chile on the Alert

The Chilean Navy feels its responsibility at this time. Twelve hundred men have been called up for emergency duty afloat. Special instructions have been sent to all maritime governors and coastal officers, including pilots serving in the Magellan Straits, regarding their duties as a result of the Pacific war situation.

Although a single German or Japanese raider might prefer to pass from ocean to ocean by the Magellan Straits, Chile and Argentina also are thinking about the Beagle Channel farther south, and a lookout for ships which might pass still farther south, around Cape Horn. Individually and dually, it is a serious responsibility to see that no Axis raiders use those many islands and passages as lurking places to pounce on the Rio de la Plata food route to England and then, perhaps, on the Pacific shipments of copper and nitrates to North America.

Argentine interest has been aroused to intensify aero-naval patrols. These have been in operation under Pan-American contracts, especially one covering the "security belt." But it is no secret that, latterly, this vigilance has been relaxed. Now there is to be more patrolling by sea and air and all coastal defenses will be placed on the alert.

The present emergency also has revived interest in a project of the Director General of Naval Aviation, Rear Admiral Marcos A. Zar, calling for establishment of naval airports in different parts of the south. The scheme was approved by the naval staff, but could not be carried through owing to lack of material.

U. S. May Supply Material

It is believed that realization is more likely today because the United States, it is assumed, wants to see a chain of aero-naval bases at strategic points along the far-southern littoral and, therefore, would supply the material.

So far as the Chilean Army is concerned, the recent increase—5,000 men from January next—is considered sufficient to meet any early emergency. Some anxiety is expressed about obtaining the scheduled modernization and expansion of the Army owing to North American active intervention in the war. A buying mission for both the Army and Navy is in Washington to use Congress-voted funds and lend-lease credits.

Editor Takes Official Oath As Director of Censorship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Byron Price has taken the oath of office as Director of Censorship. The oath was administered Saturday in the office of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who is Chairman of the Censorship Advisory Board.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, another member of the Board, attended the ceremony. The oath was administered by Ugo Carusi, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Price has been granted a leave of absence from his post as Executive News Editor of the Associated Press.

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter. Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup All-Bran
¾ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2½ inches in diameter.

CUPLETS CUP CAKE MIXTURE
FLAKO PIE CRUST
You can be sure of delicious results every time you bake because the ingredients are precision-mixed.
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

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Lolley Duffield, Mgr.

SEBRING-FLORIDA

TURKEY TIME!

And time to get Bell's. It has "made" the feast since 1867. FREE recipes. Write, Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 32, 189 State St., Boston, Mass.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Zonta Club's Annual Yule Party Tonight

Between 20 and 25 women of mature age who might otherwise be having a lonely and cheerless Christmas are the guests at dinner this evening of the Zonta Club. Each guest received an anonymous invitation to come to dinner at Schrafft's Restaurant on West Street at 6:15 o'clock, where a bountiful Christmas dinner will be waiting for them, and the 35 Zontians who are expected to attend will devote their efforts to making the guests feel at home and befriended.

The dinner is an annual custom of Zonta, one of the special projects of the Service Committee of the Club, of which Miss Ella Conant is chairman.

Gifts for each of the guests, prepared by the Zontians and done up in gay wrappings, will load the Christmas tree. Among other things, each woman will receive a gift certificate which she can spend for whatever she needs most.

Entertainment will include Christmas carols played by Anna Stovall Lothian, a member of Zonta and a teacher of piano at the New England Conservatory of Music. Another member, Amy Young Burns, who is well known as a choir leader, will direct the group singing, and Miss Marjorie Shepard of Cambridge will present a program of special Christmas readings.

R. J. Keller

A Gift for Britain

Marie Delaney, 37 Vassar Street, Dorchester, with Marilyn Sharpe, 12 Carmen Street, Dorchester, as an interested onlooker, puts the finishing touches on a felt pocketbook which will be included in a package of gifts sent to friends in Britain by Mrs. Mary Roy, teacher of crafts for the Boston Y. W. C. A. The girls, members of the Dorchester Girl Reserve Club of the "Y. W.," directed by Mrs. Leslie Johnson, are in one of the classes taught by Mrs. Roy, who is an evacuee from Vienna.

Merchant Ship Service Calls For Young Men

New England, where men have "gone down to the sea in ships" for generations, today faced a wartime call for more young men to man the rapidly growing fleet of merchant ships being built throughout the nation as part of its war efforts.

Careers await those who take advantage of the present opportunity, it was pointed out, and the outlook is far more attractive than that which faced the hardy generation of "iron men in wooden ships." Wages are higher than at any time in maritime history, while working conditions and living quarters are far more like those ashore than those that seafarers have known for years.

And, instead of serving an apprenticeship before the mast, as many a Yankee shipmaster did, the youths of today can "earn while they learn" under tutelage of kindly and expert teachers. Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Labor Supply Officer for the Social Security Board in Boston, announced that local State Employment Service offices throughout New England will provide facilities for enrolment of young men in free training courses for the merchant marine.

After Jan. 1, these local offices will become branches of the United States Employment Service, Mr. Gernes said.

Use of the employment office was decided upon after a request for such action was received from the United States Maritime Commission, he said, pointing out that the present enrolment facilities are insufficient to handle the 40,000 young men needed for the rapidly expanding merchant marine within the next two years.

"Instead of increasing the number of its Maritime Service enrolling offices, the Maritime Commission has requested the State Employment Offices to furnish information about its free instruction courses in seamanship and radio telegraphy, and to give preliminary interviews to applicants," he explained. "There are now 94 full-time local State Employment Offices in this region which can assist young men in taking advantage of this unusual opportunity to enrol as apprentice seamen, be paid while learning, and get a well-paid job after a few months' training."

R. J. Keller

Pennies for Waste Paper

With eyes fixed intently on the scales, John Aiello, Peter Capodilupo, Pasquilina Belmonte, and Sonny Merola stand patiently by as Domenic Scolaro (center) weighs-in their individual collections of paper salvaged in a drive conducted by the North End Clean-Up Association under the direction of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Vermont's Industrial Output Now About Third for Defense

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 23—Approximately one-third of Vermont's industrial production is defense orders, it is estimated by Lester E. Richwagen, State Industrial Agent. So quietly has this conversion from domestic to war production taken place that few Vermonters realize that this primarily agricultural State is providing direct and indirect sinews of war in the tens of millions of dollars.

One of the reasons for the public's lack of comprehension of the extent of Vermont's defense production effort, Mr. Richwagen said, is that the State's natural place in the picture is in the subcontracting end which receives little publicity. Primary contracts, that is, direct from the Government to manufacturers, is usually attended by press announcement and these to date total slightly more than $10,000,000; but the scores of subcontracts are concluded without fanfare and more than 100 manufacturers, with plants of all capacities, are engaged in this type of work. Although Mr. Richwagen ventures no estimate on the total in subcontracts, he says that figures in his office show it to amount to many times the total of primary contracts.

This production on subcontracts covers a wide variety of items, such as machine tools, can openers, file handles, organs, potato mashers, field jackets, snowshoes, paper, scales, axes, plywood and metal boxes, furniture, hosiery, gas mask parts, ovens, cloth, paint, and paint fillers, brush backs, canned goods, mineral products, warehouse trucks, pallets, concrete pipe, powdered milk, overalls, clothespins, spark plugs, wood parts for signal flares, wooden bowls and trays, agricultural tools, and implements.

Most of the direct primary contracts have gone to the big machines and machine tool plants in Springfield, Windsor, and a few other localities in the State.

Every week more plants are taking on war and defense subcontracts for the first time, Mr. Richwagen said. Last week, he added, six Vermont plants which had never before taken defense work, turned to full time on such contracts.

Vermont can and will increase production for 1942, the State Industrial Agent declared, adding that the increasing turn to defense contracts during the last six months, gives every indication that in 1942 more than 50 per cent of Vermont's industrial production will be in this type of materials.

State's Holiday Tree Trade

Vermont spruce and fir trees are decorating thousands of homes throughout the eastern states this week, but no one knows how many have been taken from these northland woods to play their part in the observance of Christmas.

In admitting there were no figures obtainable from the Department of Agriculture, Harold A. Dwinell, State Director of Markets, asserted, "the Christmas-tree industry, while very important to the State, is one of the most disorganized and unsatisfactorily operated businesses in Vermont."

"There is no reason," he continued, "why the farmers should not think of their Christmas-tree crop in the same terms as they think of their other crops, but instead, most of them know very little about the industry as a whole and consider anything they get for their trees as "extra."

Director Dwinell believes that eventually a new system of marketing Vermont trees will have to be developed. Some farmers cut their own trees and sell them locally or haul them to markets in the cities. The bulk of the Vermont tree crop, however, is undoubtedly handled by out-of-State dealers who contract for trees on the farm woodlands and then with crews of cutters and bundlers move from farm to farm harvesting the crop.

In past years some cheek on the number of trees leaving the State was available because of reports which railroads made regularly to the State Department of Agriculture. Such reports were discontinued, however, when a large portion of Vermont's agricultural products began to be shipped out by truck. No reports are now required from interstate truckers, but Director Dwinell believes these should be required.

Clubwomen's 1941 Work: Is 'Good Job Well Done'

The women's clubs of New England are justified in glancing back over what they have done this year with a certain amount of satisfaction, though in the very nature of things that satisfaction will be tempered by the knowledge of new goals to be reached, new good to be accomplished.

With strength, with decision, with purpose uplifted by the stern demands of the hour, these organized women of New England have wrought well.

Undernourished children have been supplied with daily free milk because the local woman's club was aroused to the need. In numbers of communities the woman's club has helped groups of blind persons, for whom no one had bothered to do anything constructive, to create for themselves a normal group-life.

Scholarships established by women's clubs have sent promising boys and girls to college. The small town and the out-of-the-way suburb have listened to the best thought of the day in politics, in art, and in the natural sciences, because the woman's club program included speakers on these subjects. The needy have had warm clothing; the aged and shut-ins have been visited and cheered—not once nor twice nor in isolated instances, but regularly. People who are incapacitated have been taught to make useful and beautiful articles, which later found sale through the women's clubs.

Women's clubs have been in the forefront of the defense effort. In uncounted numbers members have taken defense courses, have learned to fight fires with professional skill, to give expert first aid, and to act as air-raid wardens. And in every town and village they have knit almost without ceasing, they have sold gifts and Christmas greens and Chinese and British goods, and have held teas and sponsored lectures, all in aid of some form of war relief. The money they have thus earned has bought airplanes and patrol boats and mobile kitchens.

Their efforts have gone unstintedly into the improvement of Army morale in the camps. They took upon themselves the task of decorating with Christmas trees and garlands every camp and fort and military or naval hospital in the area—and they did not fail.

No one who has known any degree of sustained contact with the club women of New England could have less than a deep respect for their earnestness, zeal and ability.

At Christmas time more than at any other time, perhaps, it is fitting that we point to a fact which occurs to us often—that news about women's clubs is always good news, never ill. It is always news of people helping their neighbors, sharing their abundance with the less fortunate—in other words, of "on earth peace, good will toward men."—**L. B. H.**

Quincy Clubs Plan Christmas Dance

The Quincy Women's Club Juniors and the Quincy Neighborhood Club will join in sponsoring a Christmas formal dance Friday evening.

The Quincy Women's Club Juniors will hold a Christmas formal dance Friday night at the Quincy Neighborhood Club, the proceeds from which will be used to aid the Club's charity projects.

Dancing will be from 9 to 1 o'clock, and Gene Dennis' orchestra will play.

The sale of tickets is in the hands of the Dance Committee, Miss Joan Rigby, chairman, Miss Arlene Carter, Miss Marguerite Reinhalter, Miss Olive Dunstan, Miss Catherine Long, Miss Sally Whitehead, Miss Marion Black, and Miss Miriam Nisula.

Patrons and patronesses include Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Forrest Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Shultz, and Miss Eleanor McManus, chairman of the Department of Junior Membership of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Camp Nampatuck Reunion Dec. 28

A reunion of Camp Nampatuck will be held at the Hotel Statler Dec. 28 from 3:30 to 7 p. m., under the sponsorship of the State organization of the King's Daughters and Sons, which established the camp.

The camp director, Mrs. Marion Fessenden Miller, assisted by the counselors, is in charge of arranging the program and the social hour which will follow.

D. A. R. Plans For Party On Ellis Island

Many New England chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been active this year in aid and support of the United States Marine Hospital on Ellis Island in New York harbor and tomorrow a Christmas party will be held at the hospital there so that the men may share in the glow of the Christmas spirit which burns high in spite of war clouds.

The National Ellis Island Committee of the D. A. R. has the party in charge, with Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar of Glen Ridge, N. J., as its chairman.

There will be a Christmas tree and all the "fixin's" that go with an old-fashioned American Christmas, and boxes of gifts will be distributed to the men from the D. A. R. chapters throughout the country that have been preparing them for months.

The gifts will include among other things materials for the work the men do in the occupational therapy department of the hospital, which the D. A. R. has supported for many years.

The annual Christmas party of the Minute Men Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, will be held at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston, next Tuesday. Usually the chapter's meetings are scheduled for the fourth Friday in the month, but in order that as many members as possible might attend, the meeting this month was set for the following Tuesday.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30, followed by a business meeting at 2 o'clock, at which Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, Regent, will preside. At the party afterward, Mrs. R. Emory Beetham of Melrose will read Christmas selections. Gifts will be collected for the boys at the Hillside School in Marlboro. Members of the chapter have been reminded that a need exists particularly for sheets, wash cloths, stockings and sox for the boys. There will be a Christmas tree and each member of the chapter will bring a gift for some other member.

The hostesses for the afternoon are Mrs. Winthrop T. Case and Mrs. Herbert A. Bryant.

Minute Men Chapter was responsible for sending 500 magazines recently to Fort Devens, together with other gifts for the men; and it has also given money to buy gifts for needly families and disabled war veterans.

New Hampshire Scouts Get Special Training

"Be Prepared" has long been the motto of the Boy Scouts, but now it entails even wider fields of preparedness for New Hampshire's Scouts.

The boys will now receive special training in civilian defense efforts as a safeguard against enemy air attacks, according to an announcement by Malcolm Wilkins, Chairman of Health and Safety of the state Scout movement.

Instruction in mobilization of all units, practice in messenger service and communications, fire control and suppression, and practical first-aid will be given the Scouts.

Conant Urges Development Of 'Psychology of Attack'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—America must "consciously develop the psychology of attack" and "be loud in demanding that we take the offense whenever and wherever possible" or there will be "little hope of a speedy victory," Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told the New England Society of New York here last night.

"We have not yet emerged entirely from the shadow of the arsenal phychology which has dominated us for a year or more," Dr. Conant said. "We are no longer merely the suppliers of weapons to others. We are now a full-fledged combatant sharing with our fighting partners all responsibilities and all risks."

The Harvard president referred to the "desperate urgency" of "speedy victory" and said "grim necessity requires that unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers be the first war aim of the United States."

The moment the "Gestapo agents are on the run," he said, "the United States must be ready to assume political and economic leadership of the world."

Isolationism Doomed

He predicted that isolation would at that time "be as extinct as the volcanoes on the moon."

"The threat of Japan's Air Forces has taught us an enduring lesson. The flight from reality of the 1920's will not again be repeated while any of the present generation are still alive," Dr. Conant said.

He spoke at the New England Society's annual dinner at the Hotel Plaza.

Expanding on the thesis that America can no longer be satisfied with supplying merely the weapons for waging of war, Dr. Conant urged that "we raise as fast as possible an overwhelming Army, air power, mechanized striking forces and vast reserves.

"Let there be no talk of holding back supplies from our fighting partners . . . Aid to Russia and aid to England are now part and parcel of our own war effort."

The Harvard president, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, said the war "is in many ways a race of scientific developments and devices. How much so, only those close to the inner secrets of the Army and Navy can really know."

Warns Against Panic

Without the radiolocator, Great Britain would probably have been invaded and conquered in September and October, 1940, Dr. Conant said.

He asked Americans to avoid air-raid panic. "If more guns and planes are required at Manila and Singapore, we should be willing to strip the defenses of non-military objectives in San Francisco, Boston, and New York.

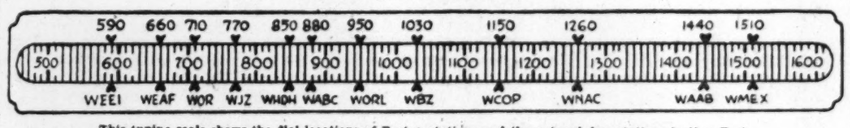
"Far better that we in our cities 'take it' than deprive men on the fighting fronts of what they need."

In the last analysis, he said, by way of explaining the necessity for informed public opinion on each of his points, "in a free country, the strategists can only accomplish what the will of the people demand must be accomplished."

During the "long months of hardship and suffering," he said, that are "in store," America will need "resilience against the shocks of military reverses" and a determination not to make peace with Hitler's agents.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15	United We Stand	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"A Christmas Carol";	Sports and music
3:45	Defense Talk; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Dramas of Youth Co.	Sports and music
4:00	Christmas Message	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network Orchestra	Sports and music
4:15	The Martins, Int.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Glee Club	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News, comments	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Johannes Steel, News	The Town Crier
6:30	"Page One"; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News service	Pete Herzman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mass. State Emergency	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	WMEX Drama Shop: Essays in Drama
8:15				J. Crowley's Press Conf.	
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Sheloh Khall's Electric
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Choir; Religious Music
9:00	"We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	"Songs for Marching	Variety Hour
9:45	Sir Ernest MacMillan	conductor	Molly; guests	Men"; vocalists; orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or...		Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins-Rangers
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Concert	soloists; orchestra	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Hockey Game
10:30	Christmas Carols	War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
10:45	News; Sports	Christmas Pgm.; Defense	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00	Talk; Master	News; Music	News Service	Music; Air Raid Talk	George Harris's Orch.
11:15	Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Arthur Mann; Music	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:30	Music; Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	"Christmas in Dixie";	News; Quentin Reynolds	The Alpheers; orchestra
11:45		"Music You Want"	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Music; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Rev."; news	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Walter Gross' Orch.	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt & Marge"; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Pope Pius XII: recorded	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	address	You"; music
11:00	Eamon de Valera	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	Pope Pius XIII: recorded	Pachecho Ensemble
11:15	Carols	Defense; Music; News	Pepper Young's Family	address	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons'; sk.	Band; News; K. Ivers;	"The Martons"; sketch;	BBC News; recorded	Al Perry's Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized News	Civilian Defense prgrm.	The Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Bingin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Christmas program	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"; Talk
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	hold talk	Network Program	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; Or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Military Marches
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Network Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	Organ; Soloist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15	Fed. Women's Clubs	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Christmas Greetings to	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Travelers	Sports and music
4:00	Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15	Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	"United We Stand"	Little Orphan Annie	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Network; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt:	President Roosevelt:	President Roosevelt:	President Roosevelt:
5:15	Christmas Tree pgm	Lighting Christmas Tree	Lighting Christmas Tree	Lighting Christmas Tree	Lighting Christmas Tree
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:16	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance Music
7:45	sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Music of Carm'n Mir'nda
8:00	"Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party"; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerneers	U. dramatic series	The Alpineers
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Red Cross Prgrm: Eddie	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Cantor; Loretta Young;	News Service	Album; recordings
8:30	Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	C. Laughton; Irving	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45	guests; orchestra	Penthouse Party	Berlin; orch.; vocalists	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Children's Choir of	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Skinnay Ennis' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15	Dayton, Ohio	Christmas greetings from	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	the service men	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Harry Morrisey's Orch.
11:00	Carols; Master	News; Music	News Service	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Music
11:15	Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local News; Carols	Washington Sq. Meth-	Christmas Music
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	NBC Symphony Orch.,	odist Church: Green-	Christmas Music
11:45	Music	"Music You Want"	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	wich Village Chorus	"The Nativity"; drama

Medfield to Join in Tribute to Composer

MEDFIELD, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Town fathers made the discovery today that the only birthplace memorial they had for Medfield-born Lowell Mason, "the man who helped make America sing," lay hidden among tumbleweeds—between an old hencoop and a rustic barn.

The matter came to light when an inquiring reporter started asking questions as to what part Medfield intended to play in a national observance on Jan. 8, 1942, marking the sesquicentennial of the birth of Mason, composer of such famous hymn-tunes as "Nearer My God to Thee," and "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

It was learned that the memorial—a granite piece bearing Mr. Mason's name—has lain in backyard discard and obscurity for 15 years. Charles Haigh, Clerk of the Medfield Selectmen, said that amends would be made pronto, and in plenty of time to enable the town to share in the observance for the native son.

To Restore Memorial

The stone still rests on the land where Mr. Mason was born in 1792, but it is far removed from the place of prominence it once had on the same property.

A half-century ago, it was erected on a choice spot out on the front lawn, so that the world could note the birthplace of the one-time clarinetist in the Medfield Town Band, who became a pioneer in American hymnody and was America's first public school music teacher.

But Mrs. Agnes Duhamel, who now owns the property, said she had had the stone removed and placed in back because it interfered with plans to landscape the front lawn.

Now, however, Mrs. Duhamel says she is willing to make her contribution to the memory of Mason, and, if the town will furnish the labor to move the heavy stone, she will have a nice spot for it on the front lawn. Mr. Haigh says proper arrangements will be made for the transfer.

Music and Banking

Mason composed his first hymntune—the music for "From Greenland's Icy Mountains"—while he was working as a bank clerk in Savannah, Ga., and Henry Lowell Mason, a Boston grandson, says tradition has it that his grandfather wrote the music in about a half-hour, possibly while he was at his post in the bank.

Subsequently, he compiled a volume of psalm tunes, some original, but most of them based on melodies of the great masters. At first rejected by orthodox publishers, the volume was brought to national attention by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the oldest oratorio group in the country, of which Mr. Mason was President and Conductor from 1827 to 1832.

YOU'LL ENJOY NEW SLEEPING COMFORT

With a Wells Mattress Built Especially for You

Custom-manufacture does make a *difference* in a mattress. It gives luxurious comfort qualities—helps you to sleep more restfully—and produces bedding that is a fine investment in lasting satisfaction.

$29.50 to $125

Bedding by WELLS

393 Boylston St. Boston

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 24

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Semiclassical Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Great Organ Works.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:45 p. m.—Calling the World, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:20 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Budapest—8:40 p. m.—Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Civilians' War." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Prof. Scott Watson: "Talking to Farmers." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London — 11:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

$150,000 Whitman Blaze Wrecks Business Center

WHITMAN, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Fire swept through 11 stores and shops in the downtown one-story-brick Dyer block today, ruining Christmas stocks and causing damage estimated unofficially at $150,000.

After pouring water into the flames for four hours, firemen succeeded in halting them in time to prevent the adjacent three-story Jenkins Block from igniting.

Firemen from Brockton, Abington, and Rockland aided the Whitman Department. The Dyer Block is loacted at Whitman's chief business intersection, Washington Street and South Avenue.

Ford Assembly Staff at Somerville Cut by Reduction in Automobile Quotas

Ford Layoff Of 600 Caused By Car Limit

The first big pinch of the war in this locality has caused the layoff of 600 workers at the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant at Somerville. Some will get back next month and some won't.

Employees are being encouraged by the company to find jobs elsewhere.

The December allotment of cars to be made there was pretty well used up last Friday. The normal force of nearly 1,000 employees was cut that night to something over 350 today.

However the gloom growing out of the shortage of materials lifted considerably this morning, when word of the January allotment was received. While not as large as December, the plant figures on stringing out the January quota by not building as many cars a day as usual.

Starting Jan. 5, the plant may use between 700 and 800 workers, it is hoped.

Plant of Large Size

The Ford plant is said here to be the only automobile assembly plant in New England. It is 1,718 feet long and 301 wide. Its normal capacity runs between 450 or 500 cars a day.

What will happen after the January allotment is built, no one locally knows. It seems possible that Ford production at the Edgewater, N. J., plant may be diverted to Somerville. The Edgewater plant, which also does manufacturing, is going strongly into defense work, and trucks for export are clearing through there.

But if the Somerville plant cannot get cars from other Ford plants to build nor any of its own, obviously it will have to close.

The place is not adapted to conversion to war industry. It is strictly an assembly plant, its conveyors constitute about all there is to it, and cannot be adapted to any other type of assembly.

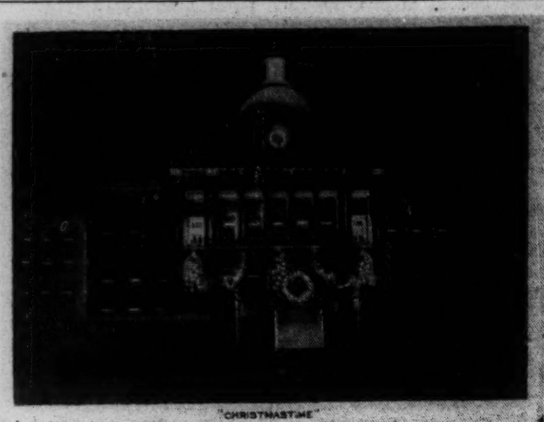
New Machinery Scarce

If some other type of industry took it over, this would have to put in new machinery, and that can be obtained, when it is obtainable, only with Government approval.

Men employed at the Ford plant are mostly unskilled, if the hundred welders be classed as such. The semi-skilled number around 25, and the skilled including maintenance men and engineers not over 50.

Coming layoffs in the rubber industry in Massachusetts are estimated by Government officials to total 2,000 workers.

Prospective displacements in various types of industry in Connecticut are reported as likely to reach between 8,000 and 10,000 workers.



"CHRISTMASTIME"

Seasons Greetings from the Commonwealth and a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall

A Governor's Christmas Greeting

The Christmas card being sent this year by Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts is shown above. On the face of the card is a night view of the Bulfinch-designed State House on Beacon Hill, illuminated as in peacetime.

Fuller Efforts of N. E. Labor In War Is Goal of New Service

More efficient use of all available New England labor for war purposes was given today by Arthur C. Gernes as the main objective of the new national system of public employment offices.

Mr. Gernes was designated yesterday as regional representative of the United States Employment Service. He began work at once on the transfer from state to federal jurisdiction of the 93 public employment offices in New England and their personnel of 2,000 employees.

There will be a director of the new federal system in each State, he said today. The employment offices, he added, will be operated by virtually the same personnel as in the past with slight changes for flexibility.

The shift from state to federal control was made on executive order of President Roosevelt last Friday calling for federalization of all the employment services into a national system under the Social Security Board.

Comes From Minnesota

Mr. Gernes came to Boston two-and-a-half years ago as regional representative of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. Lately he has done regional work on labor supply for the Board and the Office of Production Management. Earlier in his career, while with the Department of Labor, he handled the recruitment of labor for the Passamaquoddy Dam, a job calling for more than 6,000 workers. He is a native of Minnesota.

"Our task here in New England has three main fronts," he declared in speaking of his newest post as regional man for the nationalized employment service.

"The first is to prevent or overcome shortages in industrial manpower in any defense industry anywhere. We must connect the qualified worker with the suitable job—and judge primarily on the standard of defense needs.

"We must utilize workers hitherto not participating in defense work—those skilled artisans now in non-defense work, those in defense jobs but not fully using their skills, those who were once skilled but long out of practice, elderly craftsmen, women, minority groups, handicapped workers, etc.

Hopes to Cut Wastage

"The next is to minimize the unemployment, that is the labor wastage, caused by layoffs due to scarcity of materials. If conversion is impracticable, we must try to transfer the workers to other jobs in defense industry.

"The third job is training—which is our big tool in meeting the first two problems. We must train workers needed for many jobs and we must train displaced workers so they can be absorbed quickly into waiting places on the production line.

"Take the question of using women in defense industry. We have done very little of this as yet. The fault has not been with the training agencies; but rather lies in the fact that up till now employers usually could find enough men.

"Our Regional Labor Supply Committee of the OPM, of which I am Acting Chairman, has as a member Miss Frances Valentine of Ashland, Mass., an experienced technician from the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. She's working on the problem.

Have Excellent Resources

"Then we have representatives of four pre-employment training agencies; Leon Kowal or Jim Early of the NYA, Carl Rogers of the WPA, Wilfred E. Carter of the Vocational Training Section of the Office of Education, and E. K. Jenkins of the Apprenticeship Training Division of the Department of Labor. These four groups represent great resources of skilled training experts with splendid facilities.

"If the job involves supplementary training, vocational schools play a big part, but the Training-Within-Industry of the OPM, headed by Clarence G. McDavitt in New England, can bring first rate technical advisers to help employers in in-plant training, job simplification, up-grading etc. Then, too, Dean Moreland of M. I. T. and Professor Seeley of Yale represent Engineering Management, Science and Defense Training program.

"They, with such men as William Foley, Civil Service Commission Manager for New England, and the Army and Navy personnel representatives can tackle these shortage or displacement problems and through their training facilities go a long way toward meeting our problems quickly."

By a Staff Photographer

Arthur C. Gernes — New Federal Employment Office head in New England.

John F. Hardy — Regional Director of Social Security Board.

Enemy Aliens Reassured By U. S. Attorney

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, today reassured enemy aliens that they may travel from their places of business to their homes or in any manner permitting their engagement in the ordinary activities of their communities.

Numerous requests from enemy aliens, who have construed the Presidential proclamation concerning control of alien enemies as prohibiting all travel, brought the announcement by the United States attorney.

"Regulations are being prepared by the Attorney General covering the whole subject of the various kinds of travel by enemy aliens," Mr. Brandon said. "In the meantime, enemy aliens are advised that the Department of Justice construes the proclamation as not forfeiting: (1) travel within the boundaries of the municipality in which he resides in such manner as will permit him to engage in the activities usual in his community; (2) commuting from his home to his place of business; (3) travel between his home and his place of religious worship, school, college, or institution of learning at which he is a regular attendant, or any Federal, state, or local government agency in which he is required to transact business.

"In the few cases where change of abode may be necessary, alien enemies should advise the United States Attorney before any change of address is made," Mr. Brandon said.

Navy Yard Worker Held on Sabotage Charge

American-born William Patrick Collins of Charlestown, Mass., charged with sabotage of his country's chief naval base in New England, today is in the custody of Federal authorities in Boston in default of $10,000 bail.

"Injuring, interfering with and obstructing the national defense by cutting a cable used in connection with the operation of an acetylene cutting machine being used in the Navy Yard" is the specific charge against Mr. Collins. The act was committed Dec. 8, the day the United States entered the war, it is charged.

A Navy Yard worker for 16 years, Mr. Collins committed other acts of sabotage over a period of a year which would total $100,000, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said yesterday at the arraignment of the defendant before United States Commissioner Edward Donovan.

"What say you, are you guilty or not guilty?" asked Commissioner Donovan of the defendant.

"Guilty," replied Mr. Collins.

Pending a complete hearing on the case Jan. 6, however, the Commissioner ordered a plea of not guilty entered for the defendant.

Punctured oil cans, open spigots, loosened bolts, burned identification numbers on key naval construction parts—enough to waste thousands of gallons of fuel and delay for at least a week's work on some naval vessels now in the Atlantic service—were attributed to Mr. Collins by Mr. Brandon.

Apprehended by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a long period of undercover work, Mr. Collins was arrested while at work in the Navy Yard.

In asking for maximum bail, Mr. Brandon said, "While we do not want to create a wave of hysteria, we are determined to make an example of this case, which is the first of its kind in this section. This man hid and destroyed key wooden patents and blue prints of fighting ships under construction for the purpose of confusion and delay."

McCormack Luncheon At Chamber on Dec. 31

The postponed uncheon to Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, by the business interests of Boston will be held in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Dec. 31 at 12:30.

Wardens Develop Protection For Hub Shoppers and Others

If Boston should have a daytime air raid, over 200,000 persons in the city's congested downtown shopping area would be forced to seek shelter.

People in the stores would have to be kept away from windows and directed to safer parts of the building. Those on the streets would rush to the nearest place of shelter.

Plans to meet just such an emergency are well on their way to completion, it was learned today, although no official announcement has come through as yet, since the scheme has not been entirely worked out.

Department store executives, members of the Boston and Massachusetts Safety Committee and a representative of the Boston Retail Trade Board are meeting frequently and long in an effort to perfect a practical air-raid precaution plan for down town Boston.

Many of the city's major department stores, it is understood, are already staffed for such an emergency with trained air-raid wardens, guards and fire spotters. An alarm would bring these men to their posts at a moment's notice, and upon a given signal they will begin directing the shopping crowds and store employees to such shelter spots as may have been designated, depending upon the construction of the building concerned.

Park Square Building

In the Park Square Building, certain floors have been named as so-called safety zones. These include the basement and floors 3 to 8, according to the building superintendent, Harry H. MacGinnis.

In Brookline, establishment of a chain of "havens of safety" during raids is being planned by Mrs. Leon W. Rand, Director of Disaster Relief for the town of Brookline, and her committee.

Mrs. Rand believes that certain homes, schools and churches and other buildings could be set aside as shelters in event of an emergency. It is the hope of the committee that the larger of the shelters might be equipped with cooking and recreational facilities and sleeping accommodations, and staffed by certified operatives.

Classes are being organized to give instruction in first aid to provide qualified operatives for such shelters.

Subways, contrary to general belief, are not considered by any means ideal as shelters, Boston's underground being too near the surface for the most part.

For the present, and until specified shelters are designated for people on the street, the Boston Safety Committee recommends that the public seek safety in the nearest, substantial building. The places inside which are considered to be the safest during a raid, according to the Committee, are, anywhere above the first two floors and below the top two floors.

Open the Windows

If the building is only three stories high, go down rather than up. Open windows quickly to relieve pressure from air waves, and then keep as far away from them as possible, the Committee says.

At the Federal Building, the subbasement has been designated as a proper shelter for workers on the lower floors, and those on the upper floors will be conducted to the middle of the structure, according to careful plans announced by Chief Postal Inspector John J. Breslin.

Natural scientists say that a bomb explosion gives off two air waves, the first, a thin mass of air which has a short range, but hits hard. The second is made up of long waves, travels around and behind buildings for a considerable distance.

Most people are looking for the first, but not the second. Prof. J. D. Bernal explains them in the journal, Nature. He says the second wave has knocked down many persons standing in doorways fairly far from the explosion, and not in direct line of sight of the blast. These second air waves are seldom fatal, he says, but have resulted in numerous casualties.

His advice, therefore, is that people keep out of open doorways or other narrow openings where this second air wave can deliver its hurricane-like blast.

Civilian Control Units Scan Cases Of Enemy Aliens

Civilian control boards set up by Attorney General Francis Biddle to handle the disposition of enemy aliens today prepared to begin hearings in 10 new areas, including Massachusetts.

The boards, set up yesterday, will have the power to recommend that such aliens be released unconditionally, paroled, or interned for the duration of the war. The Attorney General acts upon their recommendation at his discretion.

Board members are paid $1 a year. Those appointed for Massachusetts are the following.

Hugh D. McLellan, Boston, Chairman; the Rt. Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, Cambridge; Joseph N. Welch, Boston; Erwin N. Griswold, Cambridge; and Bartholomew A. Brickley, Boston.

Connecticut members are as follows: James L. McConaughy, Middletown, Chairman; Harry Shulmun, New Haven; Francis S. Murphy, Hartford; and George C. Long, Jr., Hartford.

Worcester Firm In Contempt Case On Wage-Hour Act

Contempt of court proceedings against a Worcester, Mass., sportswear company and its president for failure to comply with Federal wage-hour law, the first case of its kind in this district, were begun today in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

The company is charged with failing to abide by a stipulation to pay the minimum wage and overtime compensation provided by the Wages and Hours Law, as set forth in an agreement between it and the Government in December, 1940. The firm also failed to keep adequate records, Federal authorities alleged.

Further charges that the defendant concern, the Active Sportswear Company, and its president, David Seidner, have not paid back $541 due as wages to its employees, were made by the Government. The petition to have the concern and Mr. Seidner adjudged in contempt of court was filed by Vernon C. Stoneman, New England Regional Attorney for the Wages and Hours Division.

Salvation Army Prepares Dinner

Marshalled to perform its happy task of seeing that none are without some material evidence of human kindness at Christmas time, the Salvation Army today was preparing a feast for the homeless. It will be served at the Army's rooms, 87 Vernon Street, Roxbury, from 12:30 in the afternoon of Christmas Day until all have been taken care of. About 500 are expected.

These dinners are paid for from the money left in the kettles that have been placed around the City's streets in recent weeks. The kettles will be available for gifts until tomorrow night.

In addition to the annual Christmas dinner, the Salvation Army is sending baskets of food, grocery orders or checks to those in need. Various units of the Army are now calling on shut-ins, bringing carols and gifts.

Boston Harbor Approaches Mined

Mine fields have been established in approaches to Boston harbor as another step in direction of protection for this sea defense area, as designated recently by President Roosevelt, it has been announced by the United States Navy Department in Washington.

Directions for safe navigation through the mined areas will be available from a patrol vessel that will be stationed north of Graves Light, it was stated.

Closing of the "Narrows" was also announced, which prevents shipping from using the entrance to Nantasket Roads between Point Allerton, and Boston Light.

Steel mesh submarine nets are soon to be placed across approach channels to the harbor, it is understood.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

Dramatized Wage-Hour Law Helps to Enlighten Employers

A new way of posting the public on the requirements of Federal labor law via the radio has been worked out in New England, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, announced today.

In place of speeches, the new wage and hour act with its minimum wage and maximum hour provisions is dramatized. Most of the character parts are taken by employees of the Wage and Hour Division.

The Division's first program of this type was put on the air last Saturday night over Station WEAN of Providence, R. I.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has adopted the idea and some other branches of the Department may also take it up.

Not Understood

The object of the Wage and Hour Division going on the air is to acquaint employers and workers with the operation of the act, which is still not fully understood and hence continues to fail of complete observance.

The New England contribution to better public education in this angle of labor was to have been exhibited to a national conference of wage and hour officials Dec. 11 at New Orleans, but the meeting was called off because of the Japanese war.

"We have found that the usual type of speech by an official of our Division lacked the necessary listener interest to be effective," said Mr. Gleason.

"Recently Charles G. H. Evans of Manchester, New Hampshire, was engaged to make a survey of the use of radio by the Division and to recommend a change in policy.

"Mr. Evans had ten years of newspaper experience in Portland, Maine, and for ten years had been manager of Radio Station WFEA at Manchester, New Hampshire.

Dramatic Pictures

The program produced in line with his recommendations and heard the for the first time over Station WEAN, Providence, Saturday night, is a series of dramatic pictures with musical interlude. It reviews the accomplishments of the Wage and Hour Division in New England in the first three years of the law.

"The story is told of a small Maine town—one of the low-wage centers—where the base pay is raised as a result of the Federal law.

"The community benefits are stressed by a series of short statements beginning with the milkman who adds new customers; the second-hand furniture man who sells more goods and even an old sewing machine to a family where there are five children; the market man who tells about people buying chuck roast and pork chops who formerly bought hamburg; the beautician, and finally, the policeman on the corner in front of the schoolhouse.

"The Regional Director reads a letter he has received from one of the 36,000 New England shoe workers whose pay has been increased by the minimum wage orders.

"Conditions in the lace industry in Rhode Island are depicted where whole families worked at homework at night 'pulling lace' for wages far below the minimum standards set in the Wage and Hour law. This is told by conversation between one young lace puller and her friend who is looking for a job.

"Finally there is a statement from a manufacturer who tells of the effect of the law in eliminating unfair competition and says that the higher wages make happier employees."

Join in the fun!

Gaily-clad skiers are on a thousand snow-covered hills of the northland, their halloos resounding on the clear, cold air as they glide over rolling countryside and down thrilling slalom courses. Another host of merry-makers plays under the same soft blue sky, skating, snowshoeing, ice-boating, sleighing. The northland teems with joyousness.

Railroads run "snow trains" to accommodate these winter fun seekers. Hospitable inns and modern hotels cater to their needs. You will find inspiration for a northern holiday in hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photos: Boston & Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, The New Haven Railroad

'Liberators' Monopolize 'Free Croatia'

R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Croatian soldiers are helping Hitler's armies invade Russia. For a millennium the Croatians have been a subjugated people, yet some of them are now helping subjugate another nation. The Croatians are Slavs, yet some of them are now helping Hitler in his attempt to destroy the Slav world. The Croatians have almost always been exploited by the Germans, but some of them are helping a Nazi effort to establish a German exploitation such as the world has not yet seen.

All this shows what kind of a state the new "free Croatia" is. Really it is not a state at all. From the point of view of its chiefs, "free Croatia" is a political device that permits a small group of hard, ruthless, ambitious politicians to wield absolute power. From the Nazi point of view, it is a new "gau" or province of inferior people serving Germans.

For the moment Germany has leased Croatia to Italy; the lease will be terminated whenever Hitler orders. Italy has sub-leased Croatia to local Croatian terrorists. Thus, the people in "free Croatia" are thrice removed from freedom—over them are Hitler, then Mussolini, and finally Ante Pavelitch, with his band of cruel agents.

Belong to South Slavs

Who are the Croatians in this new "state"? Nazi propagandists say they are Slavized Germans, and a few renegade Croatians have been found who are eager to preach this doctrine. Such Croatians think it would be like Cinderella becoming a princess, if they could be converted from Slavs into Nordic, blond supermen.

However, the Croatians are really South Slavs. They are Roman Catholic Serbs—or perhaps Serbs are Eastern Orthodox Croatians. In any case, Serbs and Croatians are very similar and speak almost identical languages. They are as much alike — and as different — as are Canadians and people of the United States.

There are two physical types of both Serbs and Croatians. One is represented by tall, slender, agile, austere mountaineers; the other type consists of rotund, amiable, prosperous and rather complaisant farmers of the rich Danubian plains. Most Serbs are of the lean type; many Croatians of the rotund.

Then there is a middle group of inhabitants of the "free Croatian state" who are neither Serbs nor Croatians; they are Slav Moslems and are popularly called Turks. Since the distinguishing mark of Croatianism is Roman Catholicism and of Serbianism is Orthodoxy, how could a Moslem be either? Both Serbs and Croatians claim these Mohammedan South Slavs.

"Free Croatia," then, is a little state of Roman Catholic South Slavs—at least in theory. In fact only half of its inhabitants are Catholics; also appreciably fewer than half of the inhabitants of "free Croatia" are Croatians. And even these didn't want and don't want the present kind of a "free Croatia."

Work of Two Brothers

Croatian national sentiment is a fairly new phenomenon. It has developed largely during the last half century, as a result of the work of the two Raditch brothers, Anton and Stephan, of which the latter and younger was the more active.

Stephan Raditch was in many respects a genius. He was a politician, singer, poet, writer, journalist, and revolutionist. He founded the Croatian Peasant Party and worked almost exclusively with peasants. He took illiterate villagers, recently freed from serfdom, and converted them into a nation. He did more to arouse Croatian nationalism than all the professors and "intellectuals," because he worked with farm people who formed 85 per cent of the nation.

Raditch was shot, but his party and his influence continued. Dr. Vlatko Matchek took his place and won even more confidence and devotion from the Croatians than Raditch had enjoyed.

Finally Croatia became "autonomous" in Yugoslavia, and Matchek with his Peasant Party colleagues accepted posts in the Government at Belgrade. They alone were authorized to speak for the Croatians. The terrorist, Ante Pavelitch, had completely negligible political following.

Hitler's Bid Refused

When Hitler smashed Yugoslavia he invited Matchek to serve as the puppet head of a puppet "free Crotia," but the peasant leader refused. Thereupon Ante Pavelitch, a former Zagreb lawyer, who for more than 10 years had been Mussolini's guest and agent in Italy, was brought in to serve Hitler. Pavelitch also asked Matchek to co-operate and again the peasant chief refused. In consequence, he went to prison.

Likewise, all the leading members of the Croatian Peasant Party refused to work with Hitler and Pavelitch. They made a remarkable record of fidelity to ideals. Matchek's party, which embraced practically all the peasants, didn't furnish a single important Quisling—although there have been minor seceders. The authorized leaders of Croatia went to jail or concentration camps rather than betray their peasant nation to Hitler and Nazi despotism.

Rarely in modern history has there been greater loyalty than most of the Croatian peasants have shown to their chief, Dr. Matchek, or than Dr. Matchek has shown to his peasant nation. Mussolini's agent Pavelitch is a usurper among the Croatians. He is not only anti-democratic but intensely anti-peasant; he is against the common people, against rural masses; he is an enslaver not a liberator of the Croatian nation.

As soon as Pavelitch was given power, he brought in his staff of helpers and flamboyantly presented them to the people. Practically every leading member was a terrorist from Italy. Terroristic training, indeed, was their chief qualification. They earned the right to be führers of the men and women in "free Croatia" by acquiring proficiency in throwing bombs, shooting and torturing. In describing his agents, Pavelitch took pains to point out that they had been trained abroad.

Against Jews and Masons

One of Pavelitch's first acts was to announce the elimination of Jews and Masons; he has been carrying out this policy with terrible ruthlessness. He also formed "Pavelitch Youth" and "Uniformed Maidens," according to Nazi models. He organized a Croatian Nazi Party, called the Rebels (Ustachi) Party. He calls his state Rebel Croatia.

The Zagreb papers publish from time to time the names of certain members of the Croatian Peasant Party, who are said to have gone over to Pavelitch's "Rebels." How these men are brought in and what motivates them is not clear. Probably most are coerced, but some, one may believe, feel a certain thrill at being free from Belgrade's domination, and at having a state "of their own." The novelty of serving the only free Croatia in the whole of modern history, of waving the Croatian flag, using Croatian money, marching in Croatian uniforms, cheering for Croatian national athletic teams may well attract sentimental Croatians.

If many of the 3,000,000 American colonists in 1776 were lured by the vision of freedom, certainly this appearance of freedom may attract many Croatians, even though they disapprove of Hitler and Pavelitch. For most, this lure will prove ephemeral, because free Croatia is a deception.

For example, grave disorders have broken out in many parts of the land and Italian troops have come in to suppress them. The presence in scores of towns and cities of Mussolini's soldiers doesn't heighten the appearance of independence. Also, Italy has annexed many of the most prized areas. However, in spite of Croatian aversion to Italy, conditions in "free Croatia" are so bad that many Croatians actually flee to the Italians for protection from their Croatian "liberators." Economically, too, independent Croatia is utterly dependent on its neighbors.

Robin Hoods Abound

Daily tasks in Croatia are constantly deranged. Uncertainty prevails. One never knows how the trains will run. A short journey has become a great adventure. Every wood hides danger. There may be ambushes at market places. Bombs explode even in the midst of Zagreb. Mountains are dominated by Robin Hoods.

The ferocious attitude of the Pavelitch government toward minorities, also, is disconcerting. Croatia is a minority state, and Pavelitch, along with his local agents, constantly declares they will exterminate two million people. Day after day they write and proclaim they will wipe out all non-Croatians. Most of the people do not approve of such fury.

Then, too, the papers are filled with appeals for workers in Germany. Also the Croatians are urged to go to far-off Russia and shoot their brother Slavs. Living is costly, there is much confiscation of property, arrests have become common, one sees much forced labor. Then, too, the land is narrow. Two hours west, or two hours south and you come to a border. Almost every road seems blocked or dangerous.

Movies still abound, but they are almost all German and military. There is still buying and selling, but of old stock. Papers are printed with the same general appearance, but they seem confined to a small, hateful world. They shriek of freedom on every page, but never were jails so crowded or the streets so full of policemen. "Independent Croatia" is shouted from every radio station, but not for decades have foreigners had such control over every phase of Croatian life.

For half a century the Croats have been urged to respect democracy and are now told it is utterly despicable. They have scores of thousands of relatives in the United States and loved America as a promised land, but are now informed that America is one of the worst places in the world, with an unspeakable President, a false government, and only three good Senators, Wheeler, Nye, and Clark.

Gentleness and kindness have receded, the old Slav good will is throttled, sweet songs of love are silenced, hate and cruelty are extolled, torture and mass executions abound, the sound of marching and of fighting echo over the land, good words have lost their meaning and good hearts the possibility of public expression. Few places in the world have so little freedom as "Free Croatia."

Bulgaria Speeding War Preparations

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 23

A Soviet radiocast said that German-dominated Bulgaria was speeding war preparations along the Turkish frontier and that announcement of Bulgarian mobilization was expected shortly.

The radiocast said the Bulgarian port of Varna and the Rumanian port of Constanta on the Black Sea were in complete German control — evidently ready to serve as bases for some new German thrust.

Powerful German forces have repeatedly been reported massing in Bulgaria in recent months.

With the British in Libya

Wide World

Lull in Desert Campaign

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham (left), Royal Air Force commander in Libya, and Lieut. Gen. Neil Methuen Ritchie, British commander of the Eighth Army, conversing with another senior officer. Lower: Pilot of the Royal Australian Air Force considers the crest he has painted on his Blenheim bomber. Both pictures passed by the British censor.

Retreat of Axis to Tripoli Periled by New British Gains

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP)—British columns have reached the coastal plain south of the Gulf of Sirte, far beyond Bengasi, and other such forces are slashing freely into the areas through which Germans and Italians must retreat if they are to reach Tripoli safely, the British said today.

[The remnants of the Axis armies probably will attempt a final stand in the region of Bengasi because German General Erwin Rommel "cannot help it," said an authoratative military commentator in London.

The number of British columns operating south of Bengasi would appear to make a wholesale withdrawal into Tripolitania impossible, he said. Thus the Germans and Italians have no choice but to fight.]

One column carried out a destructive raid on an advanced Axis landing ground at Agedabia, 100 miles south of Bengasi, two nights ago and wiped out no fewer than 37 planes parked on the field, said a communiqué.

These swift operations, threatening and nipping at the Axis line of retreat followed the announcement yesterday that another such column had swooped upon a newly established air field 150 miles inside Tripolitania, far to the west, and destroyed at least 24 planes.

Meanwhile, hurriedly reinforced troops were said in the communiqué to be steadily increasing their pressure on Bengasi. The Italian forces still east of that second most important Axis base in North Africa were said to be only rearguards.

The communiqué said the British pursuit of routed Germans and Italians had left in its wake a great mass of wrecked war material—tanks, planes, trucks, and guns—which was found scattered far and wide over the countryside all the way from the inland strongpoint of Mekili to Bengasi.

Despite sand storms and other unfavorable weather British airmen attacking columns of troops and supplies were reported incessantly adding to the war wreckage.

These attacks were reported especially severe to the south and west of Agedabia.

It was in this general area, south of Bengasi, that a flying column of tanks in Britain's offensive a year ago encountered and defeated large Italian tank forces. By that action the Italians in Bengasi were cut off and the port later was captured only to be lost to the subsequent Axis counteroffensive.

Many German and Italian troops have been overtaken by the British, but so furious is the pursuit, the communiqué said, that it is not yet possible to indicate the number of prisoners taken.

General Passes

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Vichy Radio today broadcast a Rome dispatch saying that Gen. Guilo Borsaelli had passed on at Naples from wounds received in Libya. He was commander of the Trento Division and was the seventh Italian general to perish as a result of the war, the broadcast said.

Malaya Retreat Linked to Lack of Arms

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Dec. 22 delayed (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander-in-chief in the Far East, declared that British withdrawals in Northern Malaya "might never have become necessary had we larger forces out here—and especially more military equipment."

Addressing leaders of the British, Chinese, Malayan and Indian communities, Sir Robert asserted that much aviation equipment and other material which might have come to Malaya had been sent to Russia and Libya.

"Without that equipment," he said, "we don't know what the result of the battle in Russia might have been, and the battle in Libya might not have been the success it now is."

He declared Malaya had suffered because it was not a war theater until two weeks ago and supplies were sent where they were needed most urgently. He asked community leaders to retain confidence that those responsible for distribution of troops and equipment would make adjustments "necessary to meet our problem."

"We've lost a large part of Northern Malaya but for a time only," he said. "For every effort is being made elsewhere to provide us with the help of which we now stand in need."

Borneo Oil Burns

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Dec. 23 (AP)—Demolitionists who scorched the earth and burned the oil for Sarawak and Brunei arrived from Japanese-invaded Borneo with a stirring account of their escape under air attack.

These men of the Royal Engineers said they began putting the torch to wells, pipe lines, pumping stations, and refineries a few days after war broke out.

While they destroyed the oil, British and Indian troops, barefoot native volunteers and rangers manned defenses against the anticipated Japanese assault.

When satisfied that the Japanese would get no oil from the Miri area, the British units embarked aboard three small vessels, one of them the White Rajah's own yacht.

That was a few hours before the Japanese got there, but Nipponese airmen spotted them and kept them under attack for two days. No bombs hit the targets but the British commander was killed by machine-gunning.

Cooper Misled?

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 23 (AP)—Members of Australia's Advisory War Council, at a meeting to discuss the Pacific situation today, expressed disappointment over indications that British air strength in Malaya had proved inadequate to meet the Japanese invasion.

Council members said they believed the air power of Japan had been seriously underestimated and that they wondered how Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister in the Far East, could have allowed himself to be misled. During a recent visit to Australia, the Minister gave no inkling of the grave position in the Far East, they said.

Australia goes on daylight saving time Jan. 1, making the eastern Australian time zone 16 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time in the United States.

'Peak' Still Holds

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Despite repeated Japanese assertions that Hong Kong is on the verge of capture, Britain's flag still flew today over its resolute defenders who apparently had even smashed back their far more numerous foes and regained some positions.

[Canadian defense headquarters at Ottawa announced that Brigadier J. K. Lawson, commander of the Canadian contingent taking part in the defense of Hong Kong, had been killed and that Canadian casualties had been heavy. Tokyo dispatches picked up by radio said that 713 British soldiers, mostly Canadians, were captured on Hong Kong island Dec. 22.]

As the stubborn fight went on—against hopeless odds, it was conceded here—a British authority declared that the island's recapture "would be essential to our future plans" if it fell to the Japanese.

The invaders now have had four full days to wrest the last, 32-square-mile bit of territory of the Crown Colony. They first won a foothold on its shores on the night of Dec. 13, aided by naval siege and heavy air and artillery bombardment.

The Japanese apparently were in command of the eastern portions of the island and the main British stronghold was said to be in the west, the region of "the Peak," the towering heights along the Hong Kong ridge overlooking Victoria, the Capital City.

Direct word from Hong Kong said fighting "continues all along the lines held yesterday." This fragmentary report mentioned one successful local counter-blow by British forces, but details were lacking.

Even in Japanese areas, it was said, some isolated British strong points still are unconquered.

The Berlin radio, quoting a Japanese Army spokesman in Nanking, said that seven Hong Kong forts remained in British hands and that fierce fighting still was being waged on the broad playing fields of the Happy Valley recreation area east of Victoria.

According to a Domei report from Tokyo, the invaders took the British fort on Mount Cameron, in mid-island, and captured 1,119 prisoners.

Meanwhile, a Singapore communiqué reported that Chinese forces on the mainland attacking at the rear of the Japanese before Hong Kong had reached points 27 and 40 miles from the besieged island.

British Women Hide In Hong Kong Caves

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 23

Hong Kong was reported today to be maintaining communication twice a day with London and Chungking by means of hidden radio stations.

Besides the island's defenders, M. Chai, Chief Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in London, said there were 3,000 white women and children who stayed and are living in caves burrowed deep in the sides of Victoria Peak. All, he said, are well supplied with food and water.

Luxury Spending Brings New War Problem for Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland, Dec. 23 —Luxury spending, in spite of the war, has brought a problem for the Australian Government. Attempts to combat it by propaganda have failed, and economists are now urging the Government to clamp down on the big increase in the quantity of so-called imported luxury goods reaching this country from overseas. Trade circles are surprised that so much latitude has been given up to now.

Trade figures reveal a startling jump in imports. In September Australia's overseas purchases were £19,000,000, against only £11,000,000 in September of 1940. For the first quarter of 1941-42 imports rose by £6,000,000 to £44,000,000.

It is pointed out that the increase cannot be all in war goods, because customs revenue, which would not affect war purchases, shows unusual buoyancy. For the four months ended October, customs and excise yield exceeded the Budget estimate by £2,700,000. Therefore, there must be a big increase in dutiable goods entering Australia, and the dutiable goods include the luxury class.

Imports from non-sterling countries like the United States, Canada and Japan are the only class which have been restricted. Traders in Australia are free to take what they can get from sterling countries, such as Britain and India. The only exceptions are a few essential goods, such as jute goods and tinplate, for which import licenses have to be obtained from the Ministry of Supply in Australia.

For many months shipments from Britain to Australia were held back because the ships were not available. With the improvement in the shipping position, at least for the time being, came a flood of goods, which, economists fear, encouraged useless spending by the Australian public, and a wasting of the country's funds overseas.

Because Britain could still deliver the goods, there was no reason why Australia should take them, according to the economists.

They contend that Britain should not be making non-essential goods at this stage of the war, at least it should not be making them for Empire countries. Those goods should be reserved for the United States and South America, which give Britain much-needed foreign currency. Otherwise the Empire it not fighting as one economic unit.

The retail departmental stores here are still getting big supplies of British goods. Among them are blankets and high-class footwear. This seems strange, but Australian blankets are right off the market, because the woolen mills are busy on military contracts, and Australian footwear manufacturers claim that they have not enough sole leather for civil needs after meeting military requirements.

Voroshiloff in Far East

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A London authority said today Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, who organized the all-out defense of Leningrad last August as Commander of the Northern Russian front, had been appointed Commander of Soviet forces in the Far East.

The appointment does not necessarily mean that the Russians are contemplating action against Japan, the source said, though he acknowledged that such action is a possibility.

Information received here, he added, was to the effect that the Russians "wanted the front well-protected."

Marshal Voroshiloff is the former Commander in Chief of the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force who is probably responsible more than any man in Russia except Premier Joseph Stalin himself for the organization of the present Red Army.

He commanded Russian troops which divided Poland with Germany in 1939 and directed the 1939-40 war against Finland from Moscow. The new Russian frontier fortifications built after Finland's defeat were called the Voroshiloff Line.

Marshal Voroshiloff was shifted to the post of Chairman of the Committee of Defense in May, 1940, when Marshal Semyon Timoshenko replaced him as Defense Commissar. He remained a popular figure in the Soviet Capital and was entrusted with the important defense of Leningrad when Germany invaded Russia.

An early Bolshevik agitator as well as a self-made soldier, Marshal Voroshiloff brought his oratory to bear in rousing a people's Army to the successful defense of Leningrad, which at the height of the German attack he threatened to blow up rather than surrender.

Last October, when Premier Stalin reorganized Russia's western front command, Marshal Voroshiloff and Marshal Semyon Budenny were given the task of forming new fighting forces.

Iran Studies Pact For Protection By Soviet and Britain

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 22, Delayed (AP) — A British-Soviet-Iranian alliance treaty was placed before Parliament yesterday and observers expected it to be approved by the end of the week.

Under the pact, Britain and Russia undertake to defend Iran from aggression and to withdraw their troops from Iran six months after the end of the war. The two nations are granted unrestricted right to guard, use, or control all means of communications, railways, roads, ports, airdromes, and oil pipelines.

All parties agree to follow the spirit of the treaty in their foreign relations, and this was interpreted as indicating that Iran would sever diplomatic relations with countries at war with Britain and Russia.

Mexican 'Nazi Officer' Is Exposed by Maid

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 23 (AP)—A chambermaid in the household-in-exile of former King Carol of Rumania was credited with an assist yesterday in the arrest of a Mexican who allegedly presented himself as an "official lieutenant of German militia organized in Mexico."

After being turned up to military police by his erstwhile girl friend, Hernan Farrigno Garza, a tourist guide from Monterrey, declared he had found a "German militia" card in a hotel room, imposed his own picture on it and flashed it to impress his friends.

The Attorney General turned the "militia" card over to experts for examination and sent him to prison.

Von Brauchitsch Explains

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (Official radiocast recorded by (AP))—Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, who has been relieved of his command of the Nazi armies by Adolf Hitler, issued an order of the day saying he asked for his dismissal "on account of heart trouble."

"The order furthermore expressed the conviction that the Führer would lead the German soldiers to victory," a radiocast said.

A belated order of the day dated Dec. 19 and appearing over Field Marshal von Brauchitsch's signature said:

"Soldiers!

"The Führer has personally taken over the leadership of the Army as of today.

"He has at the same time complied with my request which I submitted to him some time ago, to relieve me of the leadership of the army on account of a heart ailment.

"Soldiers!

"Nearly four years I have, as your commander in chief, led the best army of the world.

"These years comprise for Germany a multitude of the greatest historical events and for the Army the greatest military successes.

"I look back upon this period with pride and gratitude, I am proud of your achievements and thankful for your faith.

"Great tasks have been solved, great and difficult tasks still are ahead of us.

"I am convinced that you will solve these also.

"The Führer will lead us to victory. Let your determination be as hard as steel and look forward.

"Everything for Germany!

"Signed Von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal. Army headquarters, Dec. 19, 1941."

Lisbon: Anti-British

LISBON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Anti-British feelings among the Portuguese people were demonstrated yesterday when several motion picture theaters in Lisbon were forced to halt the screening of views of Sydney, Australia, because of roaring protests and demonstrations in the audiences.

This was in variance to the press, which displayed a favorable tone to Great Britain despite the seizure of Portuguese Timor by British, Australian and Netherlands Indies troops.

New Offensive Seen

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP) —Adolf Hitler's assumption of the Army High Command is a sign that new offensives are being prepared, the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said today.

The newspaper, quoted by the Stockholm correspondent of the Basler National Zeitung, said the probable offensives were from Bulgaria through Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine and the Suez Canal and from Sicily to Tunis and Tripoli to take British forces "from both sides" and drive the British out of the Mediterranean.

The Basel newspaper's Berlin correspondent quoted Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary, as saying that the change of command in the German Army is "a sign that a critical part of the war situation has been reached and that necessary new measures must be taken in view of the extension of the war in the Far East."

Major General Sent To Newfoundland

OTTAWA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Appointment of Maj. Gen. L. F. Page, former commander of Canadian troops in Iceland and now commanding the 4th Division, to command Canadian Army troops in Newfoundland was announced by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

Mr. Ralston said the Newfoundland post had been raised to a major general's command in view of the increased importance attached to Newfoundland, defense of which has been recognized as an integral part of the Canadian scheme of defense.

Mussolini, Staff Chief, Greek Occupier Confer

ROME, Dec. 23 (Official radiocast recorded by AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini discussed the general situation at conferences with Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian general staff, and Gen. Carlos Geloso, commander of occupation forces in Greece, the Rome Radio announced.

Home Army Call in Dominions

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The British Dominions are now on a complete conscription basis for home defense and are expected by military authorities to bolster the Empire's force with approximately 1,500,000 men at home and abroad.

All able-bodied males are being compelled to take some part in home defense, and it is estimated that nearly half of these have volunteered for service abroad.

In Australia parttime militia training has been extended to full-time, and the country has about half a million men in service or training at home and overseas. A volunteer Women's Army Corps has just been enrolled to release men for the fighting services.

Canadians also have about 500,000 men under arms, undergoing training or filling home defense roles. Half of the total is reported here to have volunteered for fighting overseas.

Out of South Africa's 2,000,000 European population, about 10 per cent have been called up under the militia ordinances of 1912 and 1922 under which all males from 17 to 60 are liable to service, those between 17 and 25 being given training during four consecutive years.

New Zealand has just finished a lottery for conscription of single men and now is combing through the married men up to 40. The country has about a third of its male population of 600,000 either fighting or getting ready to fight.

Wartime Refuges For British Pets

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Dogs, cats and other pets which are barred from rest centers for air raid victims are being provided with special refuges to which they may be sent if injured or made homeless by bombings.

More than 100 animal centers already have been set up by local authorities in co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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Siege Long Envisaged in Hong Kong

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Within the rocky heart of Hong Kong's proud Peak were tunneled, at the time of my last visit there in January of the present year, three miles of hide-away space provided against the coming on an unbidden guest who now knocks at the gate.

It was apparently these "bomb-proofs" which permitted the British to hold out as long as they have.

It would appear that the city of Victoria must have been rather fully evacuated though this does not have official confirmation. But in the first place, Victoria faces squarely into the land artillery of the Japanese as at present installed; and in the second place there has been a report of the razing of the well-known Hong Kong Hotel, situated in the very heart of the business district.

If this occurred it seems impossible to believe that a civilian population could continue to reside in the immediate vicinity.

Almost certainly the British military defenders would have insisted on an evacuation, as they previously evacuated the great residential area of Kowloon across Hong Kong Harbor from the city of Victoria and on the mainland.

Before the invasion began, the peaceful aspect of the British Crown Colony contrasted sharply, "with its city of Victoria stretching up the rocky Peak before one of the loveliest harbors of the world," with what was happening underneath this seeming calm—"tense anxiety and quietly feverish preparation for siege and air-bombing."

Long Siege Foreseen

At that time it was felt, in the light of world events in general and China developments in particular, that although Hong Kong had always been more or less fortified, there was ground for anxiety that not enough had been done. It was hoped that there would be another six months' grace before trial—and this was obtained, with more.

Plans envisaged a siege development along the lines that have so far developed. It was felt that there were sufficient big guns, mounted advantageously, to outrange and outweigh any naval force likely to be brought against them for a head-on encounter, but there was always the question of a land operation which, it was realized, could be easily enough performed up to a certain point. Hong Kong's forces, however, could if necessary evacuate the Kowloon-New Territories mainland area, withdraw to the island, and leave the position a miniature of Europe and England. This is what has happened.

On the question of a starve-out, Hong Kong was admittedly vulnerable to a siege. It could be enveloped easily and with little or no cost, and after that its capitulation would be only a matter of time. Time! That is the thing on which calculations of both sides would have to be based to a fantastic degree.

If the besieging force were left undisturbed, no other ally than time would be required to take Hong Kong at last. On the other hand, it is always presumed that aid would be flung to the rescue as fast as possible—British aid in any event, and Hong Kong now thinks that American aid would be coming.

But it was assumed that a Japanese attack would proceed from north to south, with Hong Kong a first point of onslaught at a time when both Manila and Singapore would be free to send aid. The Nazi-inspired tactics of sudden and treacherous descent upon all these places simultaneously, with Pearl Harbor thrown in for much more than good measure, and the whole camouflaged under continuing peace negotiations at Washington, has rendered the question of relief a dubious one in view of the imminent peril to Singapore in particular. After all, Hong Kong is an outpost bound to be lost if Singapore goes and of no great strategic value in any event since Canton fell to the Japanese.

Outside Aid Vital

Hong Kong's great Chinese population constitutes the great drag on the defense effort. Early this year it was estimated that there were 1,000,000 people on the island, and apparently about the same number came over from the mainland side. Supplies for 2,000,000 people cannot be maintained for any great length of time under present circumstances, it is obvious enough. Three months would seem an outside limit and as matters now stand, even that seems too long to plan on. There must be relief by sea or by land if Hong Kong is to remain British.

What can come by sea is speculative. Much is being made of the possibility of Chinese relief from the interior. Undoubtedly some Chinese armed forces are operating within a few miles of the scene of the siege. But those in the vicinity thus far must be only guerilla units—useful to prevent a defeat, useless to clinch a victory, as China's own war has pretty conclusively demonstrated.

Not too much hope should be reposed in Chungking's capacity to send really effective, trained, equipped, large-scale land reinforcements within the amount of time that may be allowed. The relief job seems to be up to foreign forces, including aircraft.

In judging the position of the foreign population of Hong Kong, due heed should be paid the fact of a comprehensive evacuation of British women and other non-essential personnel during 1940. So early was this evacuation that for months the papers were filled with bitter complaints from bereft husbands. Public meetings were held. But the Government stood firm and refused to allow these women to return—wisely, as it now appears.

The only trouble is that this, like so many other evacuations, was incomplete. There were still plenty of women, British and otherwise, in Hong Kong when war descended, but at any rate far fewer than would have been the case had it not been for the enforced move-out.

Wide World

Still Holding Out

A view of Hong Kong from the Peak, showing Kowloon across the harbor. British Empire troops continue their stubborn resistance at Hong Kong to increasing attacks by superior Japanese forces.

U. S. Pilots Helped

Valiant service was rendered by the American pilots of five China National Aviation Corporation twin-engined transport airplanes during the first two days of the siege. A total of 275 persons were ferried inland by night. They included the National Government Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, and his famous sister-in-law, Madam Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's revered leader and a tempting prize for the Japanese both because of her left-wing activities and of her membership in the famous Soong family which includes Madame Kung and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and former Finance Minister T. V. Soong, now in Washington as financial representative.

The planes went in and out of Kai Tak Airport, within a rock-rimmed crescent north of Kowloon and stretching along Hong Kong Harbor. Kai Tak was used by both land and sea planes. It was here that the Honolulu Clipper was shot at during a daytime attack at the beginning of the siege.

The pilots are crack men. They used German Telefunken direction-finding equipment rather than the beam more commonly employed in America, but their aircraft were American. The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, which has not been mentioned in dispatches, was partly German-owned. It used tri-motored German planes which are now quite old. Its last German personnel departed from Chungking last summer and ever since the war began in Europe, such flights as were made to Hong Kong had to be with Chinese pilots.

Hong Kong island is so broken in topography and small in size that there have never been any airports in use there. Under present conditions, it is possible that some sort of emergency fields may be improvised, provided planes can be brought in from the sea. Any preparations for such a move would have come under the heading of "military secrets," of course.

In the event that the Crown Colony falls, there is no reason to fear unduly for the safety of the civilian population. Indications point to a possibility of surrender under peaceful conditions, as result of starve-out, if surrender comes at all. The Governor has refused two Japanese invitations to yield.

There is bound to be shelling and air-bombing, but very likely the Japanese will refrain from frontal attack either "across the Channel" from Kowloon, or from the sea, in view of the heavy toll bound to be exacted from well-fortified defenders.

The fate of Hong Kong rests upon the fates of Singapore and Manila, it seems clear from the developments thus far.

In the event that Singapore defense dictates a surrender at Hong Kong to avoid protracted punishment, without possibility of relief, the population will probably receive much the same treatment as that already accorded at Shanghai—that is, it may be encouraged to go on with its routine existence as far as may be, striving to sustain itself under Japanese guns, but without Japanese help in any great degree.

Oregon Road Men Study Priorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Serviceable pavement for Oregon's highroads can be laid without using reinforced steel, and wood can be substituted for steel in most culverts. Such are the two major conclusions of a study of road building made by the Oregon State Highway Commission when priorities regulations limiting the use of essential defense materials made great inroads on the Commission's stock of road construction materials.

In view of the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Commission's study is undergoing added impetus in face of the possibility of even greater priority restrictions.

While ways of building wooden culverts in which the wood is chemically treated and of laying concrete highways strong enough to support heavy military movements along the Pacific Coast have been devised, bridges are still a problem, R. H. Baldock, State highway engineer, said. Bridges of wood construction would be impracticable, and yet no serviceable substitute for steel reinforcing irons needed for concrete bridges of any length has yet been found, he stated.

Chinese Extend Chiang's Power Until Goal of Victory Is Won

CHUNGKING, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang—China's single national party—today conferred special wartime powers upon Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek virtually permitting him to govern by decree "until the final goal of victory and world peace is attained."

Specifically the executive body provided that its Standing Committee, acting "under the guidance" of General Chiang, could amend existing laws and enact new ones as deemed expedient.

It was also announced from Chungking, that T. V. Soong had been appointed Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, replacing Quo Tai-chi.

[Dr. Soong is a 1915 graduate of Harvard University and a brother of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, and Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the father of the Chinese Republic.

He has served as Minister of Finance of China and, during the period from June, 1932, until June 1933, was Acting President of the Executive Yuan. He mode modern Chinese history when he balanced the Government budget in 1933 without recourse to loans.

Chairman of the Bank of China's Board of Directors since 1935, he has been a leading figure in lend-lease transactions with the United States.]

Dutch Church Defies Nazis

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Dec. 23—Text of a pastoral letter issued at the end of September by the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Netherlands has been received here.

The letter counsels defiance of the authorities when their edicts go contrary to the law of God and, in particular, denounces the persecution of Jews.

On the subject of the attitude to be taken toward the authorities, the letter said: "Subjects must obey the authorities in all things which are not in conflict with the word of God, even when the decisions of the authorities seem arbitrary to them. The Bible knows of one exception from the rule of obedience: When the authorities go beyond the limits of their mandate and demand that which is against the commandment of God, then the Apostolic word, 'we ought to obey God rather than men,' becomes valid.

"The authority which does not respect this limit degenerates into tyranny. In that case one serves the authorities by acting according to God's will. The Christian Church then accepts suffering for the sake of the Gospel."

"Ministers must teach their flocks in the twentieth century," this section of the letter added, "that we Christians have to bear the cross against the enemy by keeping to the faith and ignoring a worldly state forged through force."

Discussing the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis in Holland, the letter said in part:

"According to God's providence, the Jews have lived among us for centuries and are bound up with us in a common history and a common responsibility. The commandment of the Saviour to love our neighbors as ourselves applies to them as it does to any other neighbor."

U. S.-Cuban Trade Pact

HAVANA, Dec. 23 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that Cuba and the United States would sign a supplemental trade agreement here Tuesday or Wednesday. The treaty's terms were not made known, but informed circles here held to the impression that it would be unusually important.

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German Stand Stiffens, Soviet Attacks Continue

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 23

Stiffening resistance by German forces along the Russian front was recorded by Moscow as the Red armies persisted in their attacks from end to end of the line.

The main gains were reported from the Leningrad sector, where, according to Pravda, Communist Party organ, Soviet troops, breaking out from the city, had driven back the Germans, scattering them through the deep snows of the forests, and continuing harassing them with flank attacks. These attacks had been facilitated by the recent capture of the railway town of Tikhvin, 110 miles east of Leningrad. In this sector the Germans were reported to have been driven back across the Volkhov river, which links Lake Ladoga with Lake Ilmen.

Around the Tula front, stubborn German resistance and counter-attacks appeared to have slowed down the Russian advance.

Heavy Fighting

Heavy fighting was going on around Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest of Moscow. A Tass dispatch indicated the Russians were trying to root the Nazis out of strong positions established by the Germans two months ago. The Germans were said to have built numerous blockhouses and sunk medium tanks into the earth for use as firing pits, all behind forest barricades of barbed wire.

An official announcement implied that many Russian irregulars operating behind the invasion front had abandoned hit-and-run tactics to stand firmly in paths of the German retreat.

The most tenacious German force was that besieging the Crimean naval base at Sevastopol. Russian dispatches said the city's situation remained serious as the Germans launched attack after attack at the Red Army lines.

Meanwhile the German High Command declared today that the German Air Force had damaged a Soviet warship off the Crimean naval base of Sevastopol, scoring direct hits on the vessel.

Bombers and dive bomber formations were reported also to have supported the land fighting, inflicting "heavy losses on the enemy," the war bulletin said.

On the Arctic air front, the communiqué said, German bombers sank one merchantman east of the Rybachi Peninsula and damaged another in Kola Bay.

Wrecked Tanks Line Road of Nazi Retreat

By the Associated Press

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE MOSCOW FRONT, Dec. 23—The steel skeletons of two German tank divisions lay along the Klin-Volokolamsk road, a narrow, tunnel-like path winding through a frosted pine forest, where they were overtaken and smashed by the Red Army.

The German Sixth and Seventh Tank Divisions had passed this way. What had started as an orderly withdrawal on the northern flank of the Moscow front was turned into disaster.

Riding over 25 miles of twisting road, this correspondent counted nearly 1,000 wrecked tanks, armored cars, troop-carriers, trucks, automobiles and motorcycles.

Latvians Aid Soviet

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Latvian soldiers and officers are fighting with the Red Army near Moscow, a Pravda dispatch radiocast by Moscow said today.

The Communist newspaper said the Latvians escaped from German occupied towns and villages to join the Latvian Division formed in the Soviet Union.

Plea to Rumanians

BUCHAREST, Dec. 23 (Andi Agency to (AP))—The Rumanian Third Army on the Russian front was exhorted by Marshal Ion Antonescu today to protect gains acquired through heavy sacrifices which "could easily be lost if we do not prove valiantly and stubbornly" the vitality of the Rumanian people.

French Withdraw

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (Official Radiocast recorded by (AP))—Transocean, in a dispatch from Vichy, said today that the French Legion which had been fighting in Soviet Russia had been withdrawn from the firing line.

It said the official reason given was that the Legion was being taken back for a rest.

Japan Employs New Pattern of War Tactics

Skillful use of air arm helps Army and Navy to push attack in far-distant areas.

By Maj. T. H. Thomas

American military historian, who in 1917-18 served in the Intelligence Secton at the General Headquarters in France and later in the Fifth Army Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The attack in force on Luzon is the culmination of the carefully prepared series of preliminary landings the Japanese have carried out during the past fortnight. It brings out in sharp relief the new pattern of tactics they have devised for hurrying forward a long-range offensive by skilful use of their air arm.

This is based in large part upon a clear grasp of the part air fields can be made to play in advancing the front of operations rapidly over a vast distance. As a tentative term it might be called a system of air-field strategy.

The initial attacks on Pearl Harbor and Manila followed closely enough the example of the surprise attacks by air by which the Germans began—at daybreak—a still undeclared war on Russia.

But the Japanese conception went much further than this—and the whole course of the war in Europe offers no model for the general scheme of the blows they have dealt us.

For long past the Japanese have examined in minute detail the military geography of southeastern Asia, and the lessons of the war in the west gave them the opportunity to re-examine a familiar field in the light of the new possibilities opened by air warfare. From this special perspective, there emerged a wholly new landscape.

The old barriers of jungles and mountain ranges disappeared from view. The "diving seas" were seen to be easy lines of approach to the further shores. The long coast of Indo-China, organized defensively by the French Republic, could become the jumping-off line for prompt and direct attacks upon a wide range of objectives throughout the Malay Archipelago.

Change in Viewpoint

To the world at large Siam had appeared an insignificant military factor, but from this new angle it was seen to offer the priceless reinforcement of four or five large air fields in critically important locations. Siam, thereupon, was transformed into Thailand—that there might be no doubt or delay as to taking these over when the time came.

By the mere process of taking these over, the Japanese Air Force finds itself within easy cruising range of the waters south of Rangoon. Rangoon is the one port of entry for the supplies passing over the Burma Road, and merely by keeping bombers at work on this sea patrol, the stream of supplies for China can be cut off short. It may be possible to counter this threat; and Gen. George H. Brett, of our own Air Force, already has arrived by plane at Rangoon. But as matters now stand, Japan has in hand the means of throwing the Burma Road into the past tense.

From the Thailand air fields Japan was able to protect the railway leading from Indo-China (where Japanese troops were already entrained) directly down to the frontier of British Malaya. From the air field at Khota Baru, directly on this frontier, British aircraft would be able to wreck the railway at many points and delay indefinitely an approach by land or sea to Malaya. So at the same hour that Japanese bombers came down on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, others struck in full force against Khota Baru—and this surprise attack was accompanied by troop transports. The landings were carried out, and Khota Baru became, not the central point of British resistance, but the advance base of a Japanese attack by air and land against the whole Singapore area.

Over the railway, beyond doubt, came the mass of troops and the two-man tanks which gave Japan an immediate superiority of forces on this new front. The fighting front, in effect, was jumped forward almost over night above 700 miles—advancing at one stroke down the whole shank of the Malay Peninsula.

In one way or another, this shank had offered the real defensive zone for meeting an attack on Malaya proper. Instead, the Japanese infantry went to work against the regions of rubber and tin.

Penang Next Goal

By this same stroke, the Japanese Air Force was installed in the airfield of Khota Baru. From this advanced base, its aircraft attacked Penang without delay—taking in their stride jungles and mountain country which would have slowed down indefinitely troops groping their way forward over the ground. Over Penang, the bombing and strafing of a civilian town began on Dec. 10. Four days later the civilians were being evacuated. The Luftwaffe never put through more briskly a schedule of carefully selected and concentrated effort.

From Penang, Japanese bombers patrol the Straits of Malacca, the main sea route from India to Singapore. By the outside route, around Sumatra, the voyage of reinforcements from Calcutta will be a thousand miles longer.

In the long run, the flying start thus gained in the Malay Peninsula may prove far more important in the War of the Pacific than the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

The blows delivered far out across the China Seas followed a no less carefully prepared pattern. Surprise was an essential point, and the certainty of having assembled an immense superiority of forces was equally essential. There was also a new and spirited, and thoroughly original element in the Japanese conception. These far-flung attacks were delivered without having first assured "the control of the seas"—in the traditional sense of the term. The sinking of the two British battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales made an immense difference, but the Japanese landings-by-surprise were undertaken in advance—they were continued after we had bombed the two Japanese battleships which formed the basis of their sea power in this immediate area.

By the old way of thinking, four or five troop transports covered by a small force of aircraft did not constitute a particularly imposing element of sea power. Yet with these simple components, the Japanese command stepped boldly forth toward its goal of gaining full control of the Malay Archipelago. With these modest makings of victory, and without waiting for a Far Eastern Trafalgar which would assure them "control of the seas,"—the enemy stepped out and took a chance choosing relatively inconspicuous points of attack, moving as far as possible by night, and at daybreak "preparing" the attack as far as necessary by minor bombings.

Bridgeheads Established

By this procedure, the Japanese have established themselves securely in Borneo and at four "bridgeheads" in the Philippines. The latter reach from Aparri, at the northern tip of Luzon, to Davao in Mindanao—a distance of about a thousand miles. All in all, from Penang to Aparri, they have advanced their front of attack some hundreds of miles overseas, strung out along a new front extending over about 2,500 miles. At each of these points, in Borneo as in the Philippines, the landing points have become air bases already at work toward securing control over the hinterland regions.

By this procedure of moving rapidly to air fields further overseas, the Japanese have advanced to an inconceivable degree their front of attack throughout Southeastern Asia. London already is facing the grim prospect of the loss of Singapore. We cannot grasp the prospect facing us, but the fact is that from the points already in their hands the Japanese can patrol by air all the sea routes by which American reinforcements can reach Manila.

There is one exception to this plan. The initial attack at Lingayen struck the point where the defenders were ready and waiting. The large sheltered bay at Lingayen was the obvious point for a landing directed at Manila. Troops already on the spot promptly crushed the attempted landing—and here the American command has made ready to face the major attack which is now proceeding. With this in view, our small force in the islands has not been scattered to deal with the widely separated Japanese landings—and such strength as we have seems concentrated to face the main Japanese effort.

By a Staff Artist

How Japanese Surprise Worked

Shaded area shows region into which Japan carried its new concept of air-field strategy in an effort to gain control over a dominant section of the Pacific as a basis for a thrust against Singapore.

Smashing Defeat of Japan Forecast by Troyanovsky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21, Delayed—Smashing defeat for the Japanese Empire, in its ill-advised attack on America was forecast today by Alexander Troyanovsky.

Speaking to the foreign press for the first time in many years, the former Soviet Ambassador to Washington and Tokyo minimized the importance of initial Japanese gains through surprise attack. The Rising Sun, he declared, would be the setting sun.

On Soviet-Japanese relations, Mr. Troyanovsky was reticent, referring questioners to more authoritative sources. He would not comment on possible consequences of the reported sinking of the Soviet steamer Perekop by Japanese planes in the South China Sea, saying he was not informed of the incident.

Mr. Troyanovsky voiced his confidence that the combined efforts of the ABCD powers would prove more than a match for the Nipponese and remove any possible threat to India and Australia. He emphasized the value of China as an ally and the service rendered to the Democratic cause by years of successful Chinese resistance.

In conclusion, Mr. Troyanovsky stresses the opinion that while big things were happening in the Orient, Hitler Germany was still the main enemy and the Eastern European Front was still the war's main battle-line.

Morale Slump Within Reich Overtakes Party Chieftains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Additional evidence of a slump in the morale of the German people, strongly hinted at in recent addresses by both Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, is contained in carefully checked reports reaching the United States.

This information, summarized in the December issue of Inside Germany Reports and compiled by the American Friends of German Freedom, discloses not only a lowering of morale among German soldiers and civilians but also a corresponding drop in the Reich's industrial production.

"The Russian war has not only cost the Nazis in human lives but also in materials," the report says. "The question of how quickly these materials can be replaced is of decisive importance for the future course of the war. That is why it is so significant that there seem to be the first signs of a decline in productivity. A number of individual reports point unmistakably to the fact that the Nazis are experiencing difficulties in this direction."

Two Examples

Inside Germany Reports then cites two examples, the first being a decree by the Commissioner of Labor for the important industrial regions of Westphalia, the lower Rhine and Rhineland, permitting building contractors to pay a worker less than the wages set by law if his work falls below the average expected. The second is the annual report of the large Klöckner concern complaining that the cost of coal and iron production has increased because poorer coal and ore are being mined and because of a shortage of skilled workers.

Another report, coming from an engineer in a munitions works, said that the management had been forced to abandon a plan to extend the daily working period to 10½ hours because the workers "are already so overworked that they accomlish less per hour than they used to."

In his week-end appeal for a donation of warm clothes for the men on the Russian front, Dr. Goebbels admitted that previously the German people had given "all they could spare in consideration of the tense situation regarding textile supplies."

The Goebbels statement, which is regarded here as the most pessimistic ever given by a high-ranking German since the war began and is seen as preparing the German people for more bad news from the front, finds corroboration in word from Berlin that "the already shabby German citizen has had his clothing ration reduced 40 per cent."

Even more interesting, to observers here, is the way in which the latest word, as received by the American Friends of German Freedom, throws light upon Chancellor Hitler's recent move in taking over direct command of the German Army.

Thus while Hitler was impelled to drastic steps in view of the German Army's mounting losses in Russia, information reaching Inside Germany Reports lead it to characterize the Germans as "a people stunned by the losses."

A number of excerpts from letters, apparently smuggled from Germany, are then given—all of them telling of heavy losses.

Inside Germany Reports declares that "several different reports came from Germany and from Switzerland, all telling the same story that early in August, for one day all the flags in the little Baden villages along the coast of the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and in several Vorarlberg villages, flew at half staff.

"Almost every man from this district who was in the Army had fallen in Russia. Apparently a whole regiment recruited in the locality had been wiped out."

Austrian Village's Loss

Another letter, this one from a tiny Austrian village of a few hundred inhabitants, reports that "four men from our village fell in the East in August. In September, five." And this was well before the Russian resistance stiffened around Moscow and Rostov and before the present German retreat began.

The latest issue of Inside Germany Reports also declares that large numbers of Germans are now listening to forbidden radio reports from Great Britain and that the gist of the British announcements are spread abroad through Germany from mouth to mouth.

This recalls the fact that on Oct. 5 Dr. Goebbels felt obliged to write that "there are people who can't help turning on London softly on the radio at night, after the doors have been locked, so that they can enlarge their military and political knowledge with the lies of the British . . . these traitors and saboteurs of the struggle for existence of the German nation, by this vulgar and deceitful behaviour, exclude themselves from the Volksgemeinschaft (national community) and shall be dealt with by the law in all its severity."

Australians Pledge 100 P. C. Plane Gain

By Australian Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23—A mass meeting of aircraft workers here Sunday resolved to raise aircraft production in Australia by 100 per cent during the next three months.

The workers called on the Government to take steps to see that all increases in profits as a result of greater effort by the workers be applied to war purposes. The meeting proposed establishment of production committees in each factory, the committee to include representatives of the unions, the Government and the management.

Rothermere Estate Sells Rembrandt and Vermeer

LONDON, Dec. 23 (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—At the sale of art treasures of the late Lord Rothermere "Portrait of an Officer" by Rembrandt sold for 350 guineas, and "Parable of the Unmerciful Servant" by Jan Vermeer 400 guineas.

Nazi Battleships Trapped?

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A direct bomb hit on the gates of the dry-dock at Brest, France, in a Royal Air Force daylight raid Dec. 18 is believed to have trapped the 26,000-ton German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in the docks and damaged them anew, the Air Ministry News Service reported.

It said aerial photographs taken during the raid also gave reason to believe, "although the confusion of smoke precludes a certainty, that a heavy bomb has fallen amidship and penetrated the deck of the Scharnhorst."

In addition, the Service announced, it is "quite certain that a heavy armor-piercing bomb" fell between the stern of the Gneisenau and the side of the drydock and another similarly between the Scharnhorst and her dock.

The News Service said neither battleship probably could be moved until the damaged gates are repaired. Moreover, it added, "a great number of bombs" have fallen close to them although "how much damage these have done can only be conjectured at the moment."

"Important submarine pens at Brest also were heavily bombed during the attack and received one certain and two probable hits," it reported.

"Buildings, possibly workshops, behind the submarine pen have been demolished.

Although the attack was made from "great height in order to enable the bombs to penetrate the ship's armor," the Ministry said photographs showed such extreme accuracy that "not a single bomb fell into the civil town or in the commercial port of Brest."

Meanwhile, the German port of Wilhelmshaven was attacked by planes of the RAF Bomber Command.

The raid was carried out without the loss of a single plane, an Air Ministry communiqué said.

The Government dismissed German air activities overnight with a curt "nothing to report."

Hamburg Loses; Spaghetti Irks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 23—Although Portland is taking the nation's war with the Axis Powers quietly, changes in the public attitude are indicated in little ways and in odd places.

Menus and bills of fare in Portland restaurants, for example, are rapidly becoming Anglicized and reference to German, Italian and Japanese foods and flavors are being deleted.

Just as in first World War, hamburger is being listed on the menus as Salisbury or Liberty steak; sauerbraten has become plain spiced pot roast, while spaghetti and sauerkraut have become a major problem for the Portland Restaurant Men's Association.

The restaurant men are at a loss for terminology in the case of spaghetti, but agree generally that the usual corollary designation, "Italian style," should be deleted. Similarly, sauerkraut roused something of an argument at the association's meeting.

The menu changes were largely instigated by the restaurant operators themselves, but several observed that before the changes had been made Portlanders in some cases quietly objected; in others loudly protested, and in still others were bitingly sarcastic when they noticed the long-standard German or Italian designations on the menu.

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Control of 'Fifth Column': British Pattern for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—The problem of reconciling defense of individual rights with wartime necessity, and suppressing "fifth column" activities is still engaging Britain after more than two years of war.

In contrast to the Reichstag's robot approval of Hitler's recent threat of capital punishment to any German who tries to disturb the Nazi home front, the British House of Commons has just been taking Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison to task for so-called autocratic action in detaining suspects.

To the United States which now faces a similar problem of trying to fight a war to save democracy without unduly sacrificing democratic principles in the process, Britain's experiences will be of particular interest.

Briefly, Britain's Emergency Powers Act enables the Home Secretary to detain persons in three categories without having to conform to the usual laws of arrest.

Under Three Categories

These categories are:

1. Persons of hostile origin or association.
2. Persons concerned in subversive propaganda or in furthering objects of such organizations as the British Union of Fascists.
3. Persons recently concerned in or preparing acts prejudicial to the state such as sabotage or espionage.

Total detentions since the war started have been 1,719. Of these 1,335 were made in the invasion scare period, May, June and July, 1940. More than 1,600 of the 1,769 detained have been of either German or Italian origin or British Fascists.

But there have been altogether 1,106 released, which the Home Secretary has described as "very generous."

Of the 663 still in custody at the end of November, 375 were aliens, 217 British Fascists, and 71 were held guilty of acts prejudicial to the State.

Methods of Control

Thus the essence of Britain's defense against "fifth column" activities has been the arrest of less than 2,000 persons, of whom less than half are still detained. But there are many other ways in which the nation's wartime life is being controlled and watched. These include:

1. Compulsory universal registration in Britain and the requirement that every individual shall always carry an identity card.
2. Restrictions on aliens such as that they shall not own a bicycle, or a radio, or live in or visit a costal defense area, or stay out after certain hours, or be absent from home at night without notifying the police.

In this way a check is kept on aliens. But today many restrictions are very leniently administered. They could, however, be immediately tightened up if necessary.

3. British nationals are also prohibited from entering certain coastal defense areas without a satisfactory cause.
4. Various kinds of censorship operate and vigilance is specially directed toward certain classes of people and organizations.

Close Watch Kept

The communist newspaper the Daily Worker has been banned. Pacifists and Communists are watched to see that their propaganda doesn't become incitement to hinder the war effort. Restrictions on photography have persuaded most persons that it is safer to keep to the back garden for snaps.

In detaining persons the Home Secretary has supreme powers. But Mr. Morrison has assured the Commons that, though he is advised by the police, he acts independently of them. Detained persons have their cases heard by an advisory committee, presided over by a High Court Judge. But the Home Secretary makes the final decision.

In many cases suspects have been released without reference to the committee. Of cases on which the committee has reported, the Home Secretary has disagreed in about five per cent. In six instances he released the persons whom the committee had advised be detained.

In other cases the Home Secretary detained those where the committee recommended release, usually because he claimed to have information which for security reasons was not available to the committee.

Fluctuation of Opinion

Among lessons learned from experience of Emergency Powers Act are:

1. That free people will suffer almost any restriction or hardship more readily than lose the right to challenge the suspected abuse of emergency detention powers.
2. That public opinion fluctuates widely.

Thus when the invasion of Britain seemed imminent after France's fall, there was an outcry for ruthless detention of all suspects.

People with harmless Austrian cooks were even reproved by their neighbors in what for a time threatened to become a heresy hunt.

But today the Home Secretary complains of a "Maginot line of complacency" toward the "fifth column" question on the part of a large section of the Communists.

This inconsistency points to another lesson which is that administration of the emergency detention powers has been a unenviable task. Successive Home Secretaries here have been under fire from critics of both Right and Left. However able the Executive may be, its decisions are liable to be open to question, if only because it is often held necessary to shroud them in secrecy for security reasons.

Too Much Power?

But there is criticism that the British Government appears to have been too anxious to play down the "fifth column" danger, and consequently has missed many safe opportunities of revealing subversive activities which, it is claimed, would have gained sympathetic understanding for the Home Secretary.

Mr. Morrison's critics contend that too much power is vested in one man—the Home Secretary, who is also head of the police. It is suggested, for instance, that final decision should be made, not by the Home Secretary, but by an impartial tribunal.

But the Government answer to this is that only the Home Secretary has access to Cabinet meetings, and to secret Foreign Office documents, and therefore only he is fully acquainted with the changing military and international situation. Some leading judges have upheld the view that the final decision must be a ministerial one.

Leniency Criticized

Another argument heard is that the act has in practice operated leniently, considering the wartime necessity for such measure.

Undoubtedly it is secrecy that is most abhorred by democratic people. The British nation's safeguard is that every Minister has to answer in Parliament for his actions.

But there is considerable feeling here that, with full regard for national security, the Government still errs on the side of overcaution in taking Parliament and public into its confidence.

Especially is this thought to be the case with the detention measure which Government leaders admit is as distasteful to them as it is to the people.

Boy Scouts of Atlanta Develop Service Program to Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A service program designed to fit in with the present national emergency is being worked out by the Atlanta Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

"This program was started about three years ago," W. M. Marr, Scout Executive for the Atlanta Area Council, stated recently in an interview. "However," he said "it has been only in the last six months that substantial progress has been made. We are starting a training school where more than 20 Scout Masters and assistant Scout Masters will be trained in ways and means of adapting the services of the Boy Scouts in their troops to aid in the nation's defense."

Two mobile canteen units are already in operation by senior Scouts, and 15 more are now under construction. These units are built by the boys themselves. Recently one of these units pulled up in front of the State Capitol. It invited Gov. Eugene Talmadge to inspect the canteen, and before he hardly had time to give the unit a quick once over, the Scouts on duty had prepared a hot lunch which they served to the Governor.

Supplementing the regular Scout activities, Mr. Marr declared that the Atlanta Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America now has some 32 negro troops comprised of more than 650 negro Boy Scouts, which are supervised by negro Scout Masters and assistant Scout Masters. The negro units are doing their part in distributing defense bond circulars and posters, and aiding the defense effort in other ways.

A movement is now under way to build up Carrier Pigeon Clubs under Boy Scout supervision, connecting all of the larger cities and towns in North Georgia. It was pointed out by Mr. Marr that this might prove a valuable aid to the communications system, if for any reason the regular lines of communication should be temporarily put out of order.

Prison Shop Work Urged as War Aid

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Mobilization for war production of thousands of prisoners in New York penal institutions was urged by a State legislator as a means of obtaining "desperately needed" goods.

Calling upon the State Correction Department to submit to the 1942 Legislature convening Jan. 7 "a detailed program for making full use of this manpower," Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, declared "there is no justification for subsidized idleness" in prisons.

The Correction Department, Senator Desmond added, should determine what skills exist and where, which war-needs prison shops are best equipped to fill, and how goods produced by prison labor can be distributed without harming labor and private manufacturers.

Navy Press Contact Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Paul C. Smith of San Francisco became press relations officer of the Navy Department yesterday. He is on leave from the position of editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle. He succeeds Lieut. Commander Wallace S. Wharton of Salem, Ore. Mr. Wharton, who is on leave from his job as State Tax Commissioner of Oregon, will remain in the office of public relations, acting as liaison with other governmental activities.

Plan of Anti-Axis Strategy Awaited From U. S. by British

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—British spirits soared today at the news that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt were conferring in Washington. Prompt development of a master plan of anti-Axis strategy was forecast.

Newspaper commentators and the general public agreed that the second meeting of the President and the Prime Minister was of much greater import than the sea rendesvous in August from which developed the eight-point Atlantic Charter.

Clamor for a full alliance and supreme war council among anti-Axis powers grew steadily in the British press after the Japanese attacks until editorial writers learned negotiations were in progress for just such action.

Close Integration Needed

The tumult since has tapered off, but it is plain that the British generally haven't changed their minds. There is no doubt that close integration of Allied efforts at present is the most cherished of immediate war aims here.

The pressing need for joint and effective action against the Japanese in the Pacific is stressed emphatically in all quarters.

It is believed that quick steps toward complete unified action in the Pacific might allay rising concern both in Britain and Australia over British withdrawals in Malaya.

In Critical Mood

Caustic references to repeated official reports of big reinforcements reaching Singapore last autumn are appearing with greater frequency in British newspapers as the Japanese drive southward against retreating British forces.

British authorities were silent on the situation, but many Englishmen feel the demands of the Libyan campaign, the Malayan retreat and the loss of the battleship Prince of Wales and the Battle cruiser Repulse put Britain at such a disadvantage in the Pacific that she must rely upon the United States and the Dutch East Indies to carry a considerable part of the fighting there for a few weeks at least.

A big German air assault upon the Mediterranean fleet and more heavy fighting in North Africa—both freely predicted here—would tend to isolate Britain even more from her Far Eastern outposts, thus increasing the necessity for joint command of the Pacific theater virtually independent of controls from London.

War Production Pool

Continued from Page 1

British are anxious to go forward with what may amount to a virtual allocation of production of certain types of equipment among American, British and Canadian plants.

With each of the three countries still a long way from filling its own needs in each particular category of land, air and sea matériel, the present plan calls for a concentration by each upon those products which its industry is best suited to produce.

Thus, only a day or so after American entry into the war, Prime Minister Churchill informed President Roosevelt that the British Empire would gladly endeavor to make up, to the best of its ability, any existing deficit in American equipment or supplies. The President declared that the Prime Minister had especially offered this country use of three shell-making plants in Canada.

Although no formal agreement on production is thought to have been reached to date, it is understood that for some time Great Britain has concentrated on the production of pursuit planes, while the United States has thrown its major expansion effort in the direction of 4-engine bombers and light, medium and heavy tanks.

Similarly, Canada has attained mass production of certain types of light arms and of the universal troop carrier, which has done yeoman duty during the hostilities in North Africa.

While it is freely admitted in both Britain and Canada that the bulk of Allied production must, of necessity, come from the United States, defense experts in all three countries agree that the Allies' far-flung needs will be filled more quickly and efficiently through a division, rather than through a duplication, of labor.

Raw Materials Important

Equally important, in the opinion of defense production chiefs, is the problem of raw materials. At present, the American-British-Canadian combination possess an abundance of the strategic materials for a large-scale wartime production, it being necessary only to allocate them to the industrial establishment of the three countries.

In stressing the advantages to be derived from a co-ordinated industrial effort, observers here cite the present British campaign in Libya as an example of what can be done along those lines and of what needs to be done if the Axis is to be beaten.

The Imperial Army of North Africa is today equipped with guns, planes and tanks from Great Britain, troop carriers and guns from Canada and tanks and planes from the United States. Added together, they have given the British a striking power which may result in the expulsion of the Axis from the African continent.

The Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States actually had its genesis not so much in a desire to pool the war potential of the two countries as through a wish on the part of Ottawa to work out a plan whereby Canadian trade with the United States would not be upset completely by the demands of war.

Canadian experts pointed out that Canada might help right its unfavorable trade balance with this country through exporting to it war goods which were being produced in abundance in Canada but which the United States had not yet put into mass production. From this stemmed the determination to integrate production for the better prosecution of the war.

President's Statement

The President's statement follows:

The Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States have unanimously adopted a declaration of policy calling for a combined all-out war production effort and the removal of any barriers standing in the way of such a combined effort.

This declaration has met the approval of the Canadian War Cabinet. It has my full approval.

To further its implementation, I have asked the effected departments and agencies in our Government to abide by its letter and spirit, so far as lies within their power.

I have further requested Mr. Milo Perkins, the chairman of the American Committee, to investigate, with the aid of the Tariff Commission and other interested agencies, the extent to which legislative changes will be necessary to give full effect to the declaration.

Through brute force and enslavement, Hitler has secured a measure of integration and co-ordination of the productive resources of a large part of the Continent of Europe.

We must demonstrate that integration and co-ordination of the productive resources of the Continent of America is possible through democratic and free consent.

Committee's Statement

Appended to the White House announcement was the following statement of war-production policy for Canada and the United States as drafted by the Joint Committee:

Having regard to the fact that Canada and the United States are engaged in a war with common enemies, the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States recommends to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada the following statement of policy for the war production of the two countries:

1. Victory will require the maximum war production in both countries in the shortest possible time; speed and volume of war output, rather than monetary cost, are the primary objectives.

2. An all-out war production effort in both countries requires the maximum use of labor, raw materials and facilities in each country.

3. Achievement of maximum volume and speed of war output requires that the production and resources of both countries should be effectively integrated and directed towards a common program of requirements for the total war effort.

4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.

5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.

6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

7. The two Governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles.

The Canadian members of the Committee are G. K. Sheils, R. P. Bel, H. J. Carmichael, J. R. Donald, W. L. Gordon and H. R. MacMillan.

The American members are Milo Perkins, J. B. Forrestal, W. H. Harrison, R. P. Patterson, E. R. Stettinius and H. L. Vickery.

Churchill Came To U. S. to 'Work'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 23

Winston Churchill has come to America "to work."

Sir Gerald Campbell, head of the British Press Service, saw Mr. Churchill this morning, and that was the Prime Minister's answer to most of the questions, he put, Sir Gerald told a joint press conference with British Dominion and U. S. reporters.

Asked what he had come to the Capital for chiefly, Mr. Churchill responded — "To work."

Asked what his schedule would be today, he responded crisply, "Work."

Roosevelt And Churchill Plot Strategy

Continued from Page 1

the Netherlands are developing a defensive alliance which they hope to find useful in defending the peace against future aggression as well as in defending themselves against present aggression.

Considering

The British and American military technicians are considering:

The immediate establishment of an inter-allied supply council, which will integrate both the production and the distribution of all matériel. Lord Beaverbrook, the British Minister of Supply, accompanied Mr. Churchill here for that very purpose and traveling across the Atlantic with the British party was W. Averell Harriman, American Lend-Lease Administrator in London.

The early unification of the command in the various theaters of the war. It is not expected that there will be a supreme commander in chief, but rather that there will be a single command in the main sectors of the fighting, including the land, air and naval forces of the Far East, the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and the Middle East and North Africa.

Full Consultation

It can be said authoritatively that no Anglo-American military club is in the making. The nature, scope, and progress of the Washington discussions are fully known to the Russian, Chinese, and Dutch Governments and are approved. No major decisions will be taken without prior consultation with them.

The simple truth is that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt are today—and will be for several days—conferring at the White House in order that Britain and America may unite their battle plan.

But this Anglo-American unity —is not exclusive; it is the core of unity in which China, Russia and the Netherlands are welcome participants.

During the morning, the British Minister of supply Lord Beaverbrook, and Mr. Harriman, arrived at the White House together, and later Secretary of the Navy Knox went to the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Harriman said the purpose of his visit to the White House was to talk with Mr. Hopkins, Defense Aid Administrator.

A group of high British army officers also went to the White House in a U. S. Marine Corps automobile. Shortly after they entered, aides followed them in with numerous large dispatch cases.

Today does not mark the beginning of the personal negotiations between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt to bring about a unification of Allied strategy against Germany, Italy and Japan; rather, it marks the near conclusion of these negotiations.

Joint Production Board?

They began in earnest at the North Atlantic meeting five months ago and the most important military decisions affecting the whole course of the war are in the making.

Most of the same technical experts who accompanied the Prime Minister in his session at sea with the President are with Mr. Churchill on this important mission.

Separate staff consultations are being held between Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal and American Army, Navy and Air chiefs.

All of these conversations are described officially by the White House as "preliminary"; they are preliminary because before final decisions are taken they will be broadened to include Russia, Chinese and Dutch representatives who are now being kept promptly and fully informed of their progress.

Wartime secrecy—still a little strange and unfamiliar to Washington correspondents—surrounded Mr. Churchill's arrival at the Capital late yesterday afternoon by air.

How he traveled from Britain was not announced. When he would reach Washington was not disclosed. How long he would stay is kept secret. When he leaves will not be revealed.

President Met Churchill

President Roosevelt went personally to greet Mr. Churchill upon his arrival at an unnamed airport near Washington. They reached the White House at 5:40 o'clock Monday afternoon and at a few minutes before 7 o'clock Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary, summoned about 100 expectant correspondents to his office to announce:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain is now with the President in the White House. He arrived by air and was met by the President at an air station near Washington."

The secret of Mr. Churchill's imminent visit to the Capital was well kept by correspondents who learned of it during the course of the day. The White House had requested that no reports of the Prime Minister's whereabouts should be published and they weren't. This is voluntary censorship in operation.

Sir Gerald Campbell, representative of the British Ministry of Information, conferred with Mr. Early during the course of the afternoon, and when the official disclosure of Mr. Churchill's arrival was available it was momentarily held up until Sir Gerald could get London on the telephone and thus release the news simultaneously in both Capitals.

Text of Announcement

Two official White House announcements were released, one telling of the arrival of the distinguished British guests and the other describing the purpose of the conferences. The first read:

Here is the text of the White House announcement:

"There is, of course, one primary objective in the conversations to be held during the next few days between the President and the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries. That purpose is the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world.

"It should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task. Therefore, the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands and the Dominions. It is expected that there will thus be evolved an overall unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective.

"It is possible that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning."

A separate announcement, telling of Mr. Churchill's arrival, was terse:

"The British Prime Minister has arrived in the United States to discuss with the President all questions relevant to the concerted war effort. Mr. Churchill is accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and a technical staff.

"Mr. Churchill is the guest of the President."

The agreements essential to the Allied military alliance—a world-wide alliance to fight a world-wide enemy—are already well advanced. Their basis was further laid at a series of diplomatic conferences held by President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday morning.

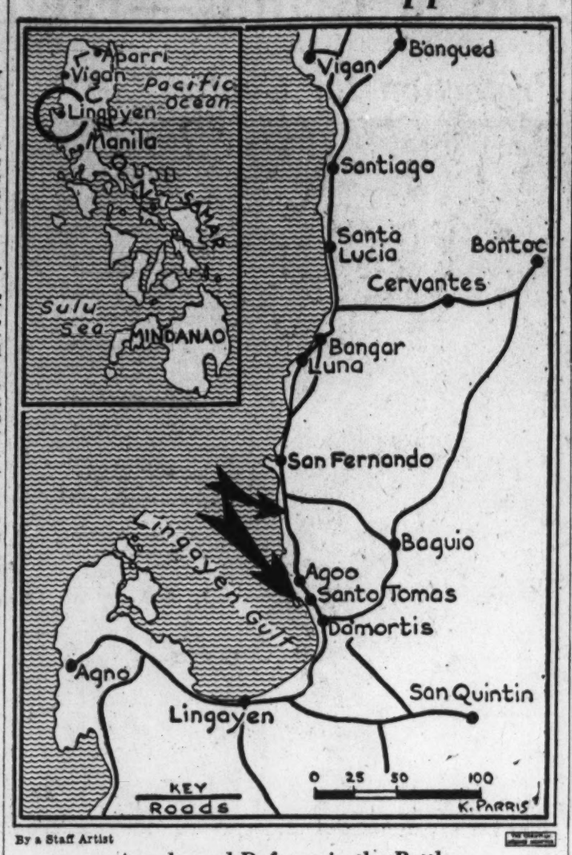
Chungking Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Reuters reported today an important Allied conference was in progress at Chungking and that a communiqué was expected in a few days from that Chinese provisional Capital.

Curtin Cables

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin dispatched a cable today to President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill outlining Australia's conception of the whole strategic problem in the Pacific as it affects her.

Stakes in the Philippines



By a Staff Artist

Attacks and Defense in the Battle

Fighting in the Philippines centered in the Lingayen Gulf region in the vicinity of Agoo, Santo Tomas and Damortis as the Japanese were reported still landing between Agoo and San Fernando to the north. Fighting continued in the Davao region, where Dutch naval planes were reported attacking Japanese troop transports.

Japanese Step Up Pressure In Lingayen Area Attack

Continued from Page 1

hit with a 440-pound bomb and instantly burst into flames.

An Army spokesman said it had not been determined exactly how many troops the Japanese had been able to land at Santo Tomas. Although the number was believed large, the spokesman said he was certain it was below Washington estimates on the number of troops involved in the invasion attempt.

The Navy Department in Washington said yesterday that between 80,000 and 100,000 Japanese troops were believed aboard a fleet of 80 transports, which had been sighted off the Luzon coast.

The regular morning communiqué issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said that the situation around Lingayen was "well in hand."

Unconfirmed reports said that three of 80 Japanese transports which previously had been sighted off-shore had been sunk in the Gulf of Lingayen during these landing operations, and reliable sources said it was possible that many more had been destroyed.

It still was not clear here whether the Japanese had attempted to unload all their transports in the Lingayen Gulf sector.

It likewise was uncertain whether the Japanese had been able to land any equipment to cope with the mechanized forces the defenders were said to be throwing against them.

Manila itself was quiet during the morning except for an uneventful air-raid alarm which lasted 25 minutes.

Planes Driven Off

Army officials said later that two waves of Japanese planes had been sighted heading toward the city from the south. Their failure to reach Manila was taken as an indication that they had been intercepted by American fighters and driven off.

Manila had a second alarm but again hostile planes failed to appear over the city and the all-clear was sounded after 29 minutes.

The double failure of the Japanese to carry out their usual daily attacks heartened Manila residents, who felt that the vigilance of the American Air Force was responsible.

American pilots have been predicting that Japanese airmen trying to attack targets on Luzon would find the going increasingly tough.

Eight Planes Bagged

"Just watch us shortly," said one American flier a few days ago. "These Japanese have been coming in in perfect formation, but we intend to break them up and give them more than they can take."

News of the situation in southern Luzon, where the Japanese effected a landing last week at Legaspi, 250 miles from Manila, was limited to an official announcement that eight Japanese planes had been shot down in air engagements during the past few days.

Maj. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., whose home is in New York City, was credited with shooting down four planes, while Lieut. Jack Adams of Anadarko, Okla., and his crew were credited with three. A Filipino pilot, Lieut. Jose Kare, accounted for the eighth enemy plane.

Dutch Aid U. S.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 23 (AP) — Dutch naval aircraft attacked Japanese ships in the Philippine harbor of Davao today, aiding United States forces battling against the invasion of Mindanao Island, a Netherlands East Indies communiqué announced.

The communiqué said:

"This morning our naval aircraft attacked enemy ships in the Bay of Davao.

"With one bomb of 200 kilograms (440 pounds) a direct hit was scored on the largest ship. This ship, a tanker of about 10,000 tons, immediately caught fire.

"This morning a strong formation of Japanese aircraft carried out a strong attack on one of our airdromes in the outer possessions (outlying island of the Dutch East Indies). Damage was done.

"Furthermore, an enemy bombing attack took place at Sorong on the west coast of New Guinea. Approaching aircraft of the Royal Netherlands Navy drove off the enemy. No damage was done.

"A naval flying boat has not returned from a bombing raid."

The communiqué did not tell from what bases the Dutch planes attacked the Japanese at Davao.

Churchill in Washington—History Is Made

Continued from Page 1

where a suite had been prepared for Mr. Churchill's reception.

After the ordinary salutations of host meeting honored guest and an interval of social amenities a long talk began late in the evening lasting into the small hours of the night. The talk took place in the upper floor of the White House, that ancient mansion that has seen many an extraordinary event in its day, but few more momentous in their ultimate implications than this. The talk continued to 1:30 in the morning.

For the most part, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were alone. It is assumed that in that first, completely informal and wholly confidential discussion a full exchange was made on both sides and that very likely the basis was laid for the international joint High Command which is the object of the journey, and regarding which discussions will continue. Mr. Churchill has brought a party of no less than 80 with him. It is assumed without confirmation that the group made a swift trip to Halifax or some other Canadian port and came to Washington by air.

In Lincoln's Room

According to Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Press Secretary, a suite has been prepared for Mr. Churchill in the historic upper floor of the White House where he can use the room, formerly occupied by Abraham Lincoln for his study.

Lincoln's study was in the so-called "Blue Bedroom." Here he held many Cabinet meetings discussing the problems of the Civil War. Here the cruelest days of his Presidency brought their load of problems through which victory came at last. Here Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863, twice taking the pen and twice laying it down, and explaining to Secretary of State Seward that he had shaken so many hands at the New Year's reception that his right hand was almost paralyzed. "If my right hand trembles when I sign," he added, "all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.'" A third time he took up the pen and signed, slowly and firmly.

Personal Friends

It is into this atmosphere that the Prime Minister has come. He is already on close terms of intimacy with the President. The two men complement each other in many characteristics, and are able to appreciate the high qualities of the other. A firm basis of personal friendship has been established which makes the official negotiations all the easier.

At the Roosevelt press conference this afternoon it is assumed that Winston Churchill will be present. Mr. Roosevelt is proud of these gatherings, which are almost unique in the United States.

On Christmas Day the two leaders will go to church together. The services, it is learned, will be of an interdenominational sort. The name of the church is being withheld for obvious reasons.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect the two men at the White House, which is ringed with police, soldiers with helmets and guns, and Secret Service men of both nations.

Arrived Around 6 P. M.

Mr. Churchill reached Washington sometime after 6 last night. The announcement of his arrival was issued about 7. The Prime Minister's personal party, staying at the WhiteU House consists of J. M. Martin, private secretary, Commander C. R. Thompson, personal assistant, two detectives—Inspector Thompson and Sergeant Dudgeon—and a valet.

Lord Beaverbrook is staying at the Mayflower.

Head of the British press staff in America, Sir Gerald Campbell held a press conference at noon today as British as toast and tea. For the duration of the visit reciprocal courtesies are extended between the daily press gatherings of Mr. Early and Sir Gerald, with British, Dominion, and U. S. journalists welcomed at each.

In the mimeographed list of those accompanying the Prime Minister 27 Naval "cypher" officers were included, and when an American reporter inquired what the initials of bodyguards "Inspector Thompson and Sergeant Dudgeon" were, he replied that he didn't have them and that he supposed "detectives" weren't permitted to have any. On the other hand Admiral Pound was listed with stately British sonority, "Admiral of The Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff."

Sir Gerald explained that the Admiral was the highest officer of the Fleet, and the son of an American mother, Elizabeth Pickman Rogers, of Boston.

Regarding "Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, K. C. B., D. S. O., M. C., Chief of The Air Staff" he had the interesting item that he was one of the most expert falconers of Europe, the other being Nazi Field Marshal Hermann Goering—another ranking air official.

Sir Gerald gave further background on the Churchill entourage but declined to give details of Mr. Churchill's route to America.

Japanese on Wake

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A Japanese force has landed on Wake Island.

In making this announcement today the Navy said that enemy units of unspecified strength landed this morning on the tiny mid-Pacific island where Marines have beaten off repeated onslaughts by enemy aircraft and naval units.

The small garrison underwent a strong air attack yesterday morning, the communiqué stated, in which several enemy planes were shot down.

This attack was the thirteenth Japanese attack on Wake since the start of hostilities, and like the others apparently was opposed by the Marine garrison, assisted by laborers on the island, but there was no announcement as to whether the detachment of sea soldiers was still resisting the landing force which set foot on the American possession today.

The Navy communiqué, based on reports received up to 9 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today, follows:

"Atlantic Theater—There are no new developments to report.

"Eastern Pacific—Two U. S. merchant ships were attacked by enemy submarines off the Pacific Coast. Both attacks were unsuccessful.

"Central Pacific—Wake Island sustained another strong air attack in the forenoon of the 22nd. Several enemy planes were shot down. An enemy force effected a landing on Wake this morning of the 23rd.

"Far East—Japanese claims of seizure of a large number of American merchant vessels are without foundation. The only U. S. merchant vessel known to have been seized by the Japanese is the S. S. President Harrison."

Pearl Harbor Pleads For Skilled Workers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

The Government is seeking skilled workmen to go to Pearl Harbor, the great American naval base in Hawaii which was bombed by the Japanese last Dec. 7.

Arthur S. Flemming, Civil Service Commissioner, specifically named electricians, electric and gas cutters and shipfitters, saying of the latter:

"Right now, we would like to find 250 men who have this particular skill and who are willing to go to Pearl Harbor." Mr. Flemming spoke on a national radio forum over NBC.

Less Turkey, Brighter Hope: That's Christmas in Britain

Continued from Page 1

siderable trifle from some distant cousin than out of the magnificent tricycle which nearly broke father's bank balance.

As for the grownups, they are showing marked inclination this year to look on the brighter side of things. And there are many brighter factors to contemplate. A new one this morning is connected with the news of the arrival in Washington of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Now that this well-kept secret has broken here people are struck by the appropriateness of Mr. Churchill's visit at this time. Isn't it better, some ask, to give than to receive at this festival? And have not Britons just sent their Churchill to America as a sort of Christmas present?

His absence will be widely felt here. But the British have their reward in the contemplation of what this visit means in the growth of closer Anglo-American friendship and co-operation. What better setting could there be for a new stage of English-speaking unity than the Christmastide meeting of the leaders of two great peoples? No British heart will do anything but warm at the picture of Mr. Churchill sitting down to the White House Christmas dinner table with the sort of a spread which Dickens has made the symbol of Anglo-Saxon cheer.

U. S. Strikes Back at Subs

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Submarine raiders jabbed again at an American ship off the California Coast today but there was evidence the United States' armed forces were striking back, quickly and hard.

The Navy confirmed that an enemy ship this morning fired on the tanker Larry Doheny, six miles off Estero Bay and it was understood there had been no communication since with the 4,348-ton ship.

There were reports from residents of Estero Bay that lifeboats bearing survivors were being landed on the coast.

Sounds of gunfire and of a shattering explosion were heard at Estero Bay and at Morro Bay, on the coast off San Luis Obispo, before dawn. Flashes from the guns could be seen on shore.

This development occurred only a few hours after Capt. Clark A. Farrow of the torpedoed tanker Emidio told how he and his men cheered in the lifeboats when, 10 to 15 minutes after their SOS two United States bombers roared out from the coast, circled the scene and dropped depth charges.

"There was a big blast and plenty of smoke," the Captain said. "They may have hit her for we didn't see her again."

Captain Farrow said the shelling of his ship and his men in lifeboats "was the most ruthless thing I've ever heard about." Five of the Emidio's crew of 36 are missing.

Even as Captain Farrow and his crew were relating their story at Eureka, Calif., a submarine drove three torpedoes at the tanker H. M. Storey north of Santa Barbara, Calif. None found its mark.

Today's attack brought to seven the number of enemy attacks on American ships in near Pacific waters since outbreak of the war.

The coastwise freighter Samoa outmaneuvered a submarine off the central California Coast before dawn Dec. 18, Capt. Nels A. Sinnes said in San Diego. A torpedo passed under the ship and exploded near by and five shells were fired by the undersea craft. One showered fragments of metal over the ship's deck. No one was hurt.

A Navy announcement said the freighter, Lahaina, en route from Honolulu, was shelled and sunk by a submarine while four days out from San Francisco. Two men were killed, two are missing. Thirty survivors landed on the island of Maui.

Last Saturday afternoon the tanker Agwiworld raced into Monterey Bay, midway along the California Coast, after a submarine crew, manning a deck-gun, had shelled it ineffectively.

There still was no word of the 30 men aboard the freighter Cynthia Olson, sunk by a torpedo Dec. 7 in Pacific waters.

Philippines Expand War Setup

MANILA, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Philippine Commonwealth today took additional measures to perfect its wartime organization on a long range basis.

The Government designated provincial treasurers throughout the archipelago as deputy emergency control officials with authority to commandeer essential foodstuffs, fuel, building materials and other supplies to prevent hoarding and profiteering. District school superintendents were designated to head local anti-profiteering committees.

Commandeered goods will be inventoried and sold directly to the public.

President Quezon ordered immediate extension of relief facilities to care for Manila's poorer families, and arranged for distribution of Christmas presents to the destitute from personal funds.

At the same time he directed that strict measures be taken to guard against looting in bombed or evacuated districts.

Philippine Army headquarters ordered all reserve officers in the infantry, artillery and engineers not already called up to report for immediate field training. They will be utilized later as instructors for thousands of Filipino volunteers who are flocking to the colors.

The Secretary of Public Instruction, Jorge Bocobo, urged school teachers who now are idle because of the closing of schools to volunteer for service in various emergency organizations. Many teachers already have been assigned to civilian emergency work at special centers.

By executive order President Quezon authorized the Commonwealth food administrator to take over cultivated or uncultivated lands and put them to productive use. The order required all able-bodied citizens not engaged in other occupations to work on farms or in some productive capacity under penalty of prison sentences.

President Quezon said the order was designed to assure an adequate food supply.

The President named Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, to be Secretary for National Defense, succeeding Presidential Secretary Jorge Vargas, who has held the post temporarily.

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Rangers Present Obstacle in Path of Bruins—English Girls Head Skating Show

Boston Hoping for Victory At Expense of N. Y. Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One year ago yesterday, by date, the Boston Bruins launched themselves on the greatest undefeated streak in professional hockey—a string of 23 games without a setback. The stretch was ended Feb. 25 in Boston Garden, when New York Rangers appeared to give the Bruins a 2—0 whitewashing.

Today the Bruins appeared to be headed for another protracted undefeated string of games with three ties and two victories in their last five efforts, but standing in their way this evening will be those same ornery Rangers, who have already given Boston one of its three defeats of the season. Last Dec. 7 at Madison Square Garden Rangers defeated Bruins 5—4 to give the Rossman their solitary defeat in their last 12 games.

Still rankling in the thoughts of the Bruins today was that 2—0 Ranger victory of last February, for that marked the only time during this calendar year of 1941 that the B's have been defeated on Boston Garden ice. It made them all the more determined to turn back the Blueshirts of Lester Patrick tonight and then lay deep plans to take care of Toronto Maple Leafs next Tuesday in their final home game of the year.

Non-Shutout Record

For their part the Rangers will have a twofold purpose tonight, first to defeat the Bruins and second to run their number of games without being shut out of the scoring column to the lofty total of 71. The New Yorkers have their eye on the record of 77 games without a shutout made by the Ranger team of a decade ago. That string was started on March 31, 1931, and ended in Detroit on Jan. 17, 1933, when Rangers were blanked by the Red Wings, 2-0.

There is every possibility that both teams will score tonight, for on the ice at the same time will be the National League's leading scorers. Boston's Bill Cowley, who has set his heart on winning the individual championship for the second year in a row, is at present at the head of the parade with 21 points on four goals and 17 assists. Two points behind him is Bryan Hextall of the Rangers, who has scored nine goals and assisted in 10 others. In third place is New York's Lynn Patrick, who shares that spot with Gordon Drillon of Toronto Maple Leafs, each with 18 points. Cowley tops the assist department with his 17, while Patrick heads the goal-getters with 11.

Toronto Idle

The Bruins, who moved themselves into first place in the league standing over the week end, will still be in first place regardless of the outcome of tonight's game, for second-place Toronto will be idle and Chicago, in third place, is too far behind to catch the Bruins by a single victory tonight over Brooklyn Americans in New York. Rangers are in fourth place, five points behind the Bruins.

Tonight's game may very well develop into a battle between the goalies, Frankie Brimsek of Boston and Jim Henry of New York. Brimsek, the established star, would like nothing better than to be the first netminder to shut out the Rangers since Turk Broda of Toronto did the trick on April 9, 1940, in the final series of the Stanley Cup play-offs. Henry, the rookie, would be just as happy to turn back the B's. Right now Jim is considered a fixture in the New York nets, and as such has accomplished the rare feat of jumping straight from amateur ranks to pro hockey, without minor league seasoning. If he sticks throughout the rest of the season, he will be the first to turn the trick since Lorne Chabot, another Ranger, did it 15 years ago. Henry starred last season for Regina Rangers, winners of the Allan Cup.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		New York
Dumart, lw		rw, Hextall
Schmidt, c		c, Watson
Bauer, rw		lw, Patrick
Hollett, ld		rd, Coulter
Clapper, rd		ld, Pratt
Brimsek, g		g, Henry

Boston spares: Conacher, Cowley, Wiseman, Cain, Jackson, Hiller, Crawford, Smith, Thompson.

New York spares: "Shibicky, N. Colville, M. Colville, Smith, Tustin, Pike, Warwick, Heller, Juzda.

Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins arrived home at East Boston airport in two sections from Detroit yesterday afternoon . . . In the first section were Manager Ross, the Krauts, and Brimsek . . . Several of the players, including Bill Cowley and Des Smith, reported slight injuries, but all will be ready for tonight's game . . . Cliff Thompson, who played for some five minutes in his pro debut against Canadiens Saturday and then did not play against Detroit, will be dressed this evening . . . It it doubtful, however, if he will see service, for Ross thinks the Stoneham youth still needs more experience . . . Ross always hesitates before showing off a newcomer before the home folks until he is sure the boy is definitely ready.

* * *

Alfie Kunkel, another Regina Ranger, came to Boston with the Bruins . . . He has not been playing this fall because of illness . . . Shortly he will be shipped to Hershey for minor league experience . . . At Hershey he will join Frankie Mario, Bruins' farmhand and one of his former linemates on the Regina sextet . . . His other linemate was Grant Warwick, who is now flying for New York Rangers.

* * *

Frank Boucher, Ranger coach, is a firm believer that hockey squads should be cut to 12 men . . . He contends that such a move would make for better hockey by eliminating inferior third lines . . . Contrast his proposal with the recent amateur action in Canada allowing pure teams to sign 20 men . . . That move was made, however, to counteract any loss of manpower to the Army . . . Lionel Conacher, Roy's brother and one of Canada's greatest athletes, seconds Boucher's proposal . . . He deplores the scrambling type of hockey and believes less men would make for a better game.

Husky Officials Are Busy During Vacation Period

Northeastern University athletics have come to a temporary halt for Christmas vacation, but Athletic Director Ed Parsons and Coach Jim Dunn will keep busy.

Parsons will leave Friday afternoon for Chicago, where he will address a luncheon meeting of the Northeastern Alumni Association in that city. He then will proceed to Detroit for the track coaches' convention and a look-in on the football activities. Parsons is a former President of the Track Coaches' Association and was a prime mover in establishing annual conventions.

Dunn will leave Christmas night for Detroit and the football convention. He will be back early next week to continue work with basketball, since Northeastern upperclassmen have only a five-day vacation at this time.

The Huskies romped to victory over Norwich last Saturday to bring their pre-holiday record up to two wins in three starts. They open their New England College Conference League activities on Jan. 7 with New Hampshire at Durham.

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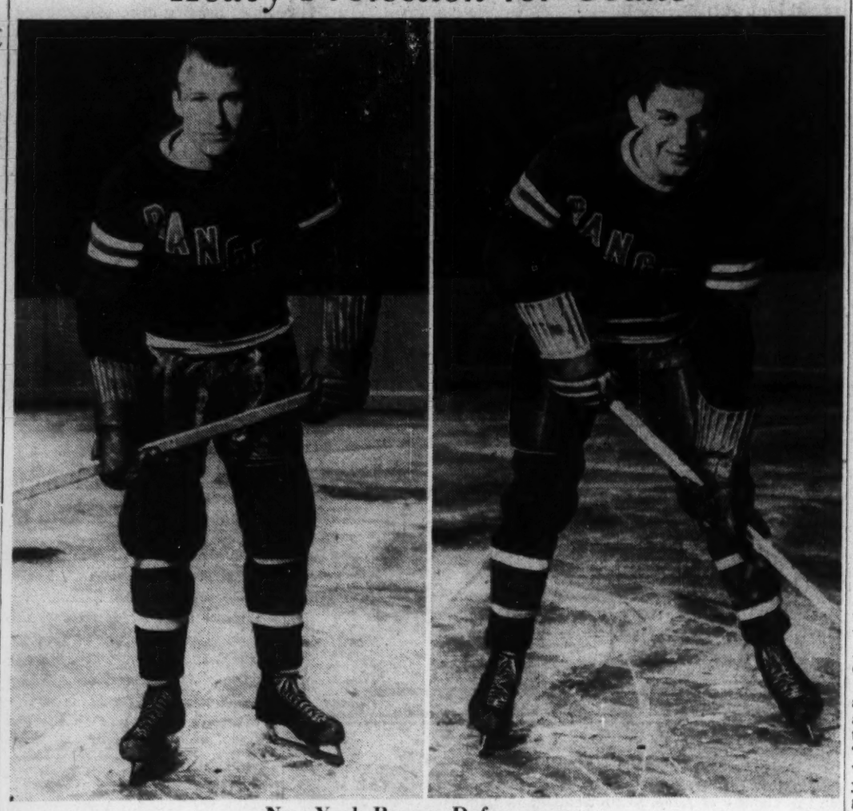


New York Ranger Defensemen

Seeing the broad backs of these two hockey stars, Art Coulter, left, and Babe Pratt, would bring confidence to any goal-tender, and this pair of Ranger defensemen have aided in no small measure in helping rookie Jim Henry fill the place of the retired Dave Kerr in the New York nets. Also a help to young Mr. Henry has been the Rangers' other defense pair of Bill Juzda and Ott Heller.

Bowdoin Seeking Freshman Rulings For the Duration

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 23 (AP)—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College Athletic Director, advocates revision of New England collegiate eligibility rules to permit freshmen to compete in varsity sports for the duration of the war.

In a letter to all New England athletic heads, Morrell wrote:

"I believe the New England colleges, certainly the small ones, should immediately change their freshman rule for the period of the (war) emergency to make freshmen eligible during the last half of the year."

"I believe we should retain the three-year limit on varsity competition but have the three years begin with the second semester of a student's freshman year. . . .

"All of us must have found during the past three to five years that fewer seniors have the time or desire to compete during the spring of their last year. From now on there will certainly be still fewer . . . if, in fact, we have any at all. . . .

"These suggestions are not made with any idea merely of making teams stronger in competition, but rather with the hope that such rule changes may make it possible for us to have intercollegiate teams."

Canadian Amateur Hockey

Results Dec. 22

O. H. A. Senior A: Toronto Marlboros 3, Niagara Falls 2.
Cape Breton League: North Sydney 8, Sydney 2.

Mickey Owen's Failure To Hold Ball Tops List

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—As evident as a Christmas necktie is the opinion of the nation's sports editors that Mickey Owen's muff of a third strike in the 1941 World Series was the sports freak of the year.

Almost without exception the critics designated the Brooklyn catcher's failure to hold the ball as the year's zaniest—and, perhaps, most costly—sports bobble.

Would Have Won

Had Owen captured Hugh Casey's low pitch the New Yorkers would have been retired and the Dodgers would have won, 4 to 3, as the incident happened in the ninth frame with two out. That would have levelled the series at two games each.

As it was, however, Tommy Henrich scampered safely to first base after swinging at the third strike, and opened the door through which the Yankees poured four unearned runs and a 7-to-4 triumph. That sent them ahead, three games to one, in the World Series which they won the next day.

Virtually every baseball fan in the country would have paid to see the incident Roland Hughes of the Roanoke, Va., World-News voted as the best.

Banished Umpire

Umpire Guy Rhein of the Virginia League banished Lynchburg manager Guy Lacy from a game. Then the Lynchburg players refused to continue and league President Ray Ryan stepped from the stands, banished the umpire and reinstated the manager. Judge W. G. Bramham still is investigating.

Bobby Yandell's tackle by mistake of teammate Ray Poole, who was in the clear for a probable touchdown, won most votes among the football freaks. A Poole touchdown would have given Mississippi six, possibly seven, points. At it was, Mississippi State triumphed, 6 to 0, and won the Southeastern Conference title.

Other Freaks

Other freak gridiron items were the Ohio State-Northwestern fifth-down controversy; Minnesota's quick line-up while Bill Sweiger argued with Northwestern players and a teammate raced for the game-winning touchdown and Syracuse's coy center who turned his back on his opponents all season.

Other novelties were: the referee in the South Carolina-Wake Forest football game losing his whistle and before a play couuld be stopped the Gamecock ball carrier was thrown for an additional nine-yard loss and Bud Ward winning the U. S. amateur golf crown despite the Omaha gallery.

Swimming Coaches' Plan Would Help War Effort

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP)—Kids will get a dip and contribute to the war effort at the same time if the nation adopts a plan suggested by college swimming coaches of America at the annual Aquatic Forum here. The coaches proposed that instead of being admitted free to pools, the youngsters be required to bring a pound of scrap iron, several pounds of waste paper, and old automobile tire or other needed war material.

Harvard's Chess Players Win Over Yale in NewYork

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Without a single cheer to spur their efforts, Harvard's chess players late last night regained the Belden-Stephens Trophy, emblematic of college supremacy. The Crimson pawn pushers trimmed Yale, 2½ to 1½, for the cup they held from 1935 to 1938.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 22

Illinois 4, Dartmouth 1 (overtime).

Willie Turnesa Scores 273 Over Indian Creek Course

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 23—One of the contestants in the recent Miami open golf championships was Dick Chapman, national amateur golf champion in 1940, who got away to a fine start, 69, but fell by the wayside in the next three rounds and finished second to Bill Stemble in the amateur ranks, 293 against a 290. Since that the district has had another national ex-champion as visitor, Willie Turnesa, winner in 1938, and from the manner of his scoring at the Indian Creek course of North Miami Beach he should have been in the open, for his first three rounds on the Indian Creek layout, longer and tougher than Miami Springs, were 68, 68, 66. After his 66 he played another round the same day, for a 71, which means he was 273 for those four consecutive rounds.

The 66 was a superb performance, for the putting surfaces were far from at their best, otherwise Willie might have shaved a couple of strokes off that total. It began in an inspiration way, a deuce on the first hole, 337 yards. Willie hit a long drive stranght down the fairway and then banged a seven-iron right into the cup. He then rattled off five successive pars, missing a six-foot putt for a birdie at the fourth; birdied the seventh, and missed another quite gettable putt at the par-five ninth, to be out in 33.

Figures for Round

Starting home with a par, he birdied the 11th, parred the next three, then put his tee shot six inches from the cup at the short 15th, for a deuce. The next two were par four's and the finish was a birdie four at the 451-yard 18th, so that his figures for the round read:

Out	2	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	5	— 33
In	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	— 33 — 66

This superb round of Turnesa's on the really high-class Indian Creek course was especially interesting in the light of the last time I saw the national ex-champion perform, which was in the Massachusetts open last summer at Oyster Harbors, down on the Cape. He was on his honeymoon at the time, was not in the running for the State title and was seemingly headed for no better than second place among the amateurs, needing to do the last two holes in a total of six strokes to tie with Ted Bishop, already finished.

Holed Explosion

On the short 17th Willie hit his tee shot into a trap, but he exploded out and went down in one putt for his 3. To the home hole he drove all right, but pulled his second shot into a trap. In the gallery were Joe Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain, and Spencer Tracy, film star and, as Willie tells it, "I figured, as I went into the trap to play that shot, I'd like to show them something spectacular." Thereupon he exploded the ball into the cup for a birdie 3, which tied him up with Bishop.

Those who have followed Willie Turnesa's career in golf are well aware that he has been rated as one of the real stylists of the game, the same as his brother Joe a few years back. It was always a revelation to see the distance Willie could hit the ball with his small stature. Rhythm and timing were the elements in his hitting. Those who followed him in his match against W. Lawson Little, Jr., at Brookline in 1934 will never forget the two shots he hit at the long 14th, five yards off the green, when few of the field were getting anywhere near it.

Right now Willie, by his own words, is hitting yards beyond anything previously in his career. He has put on a number of pounds, weighing 166, and this extra weight, he feels, has helped him appreciably. Moreover, he says that he is hitting more acturately than ever before in his career, both with wood and irons.

Craig Wood, national open champion, is not going on the winter circuit, this season, having decided to remain right here and give his personal services to the new Normandy Isles Course of which he has been appointed professional. Some of the other prominent professionals are up in the air regarding the winter circuit, especially since the Rose Bowl New Year's Day football game was canceled. They are wondering what will happen to their tournaments scheduled for the West Coast, for it costs money to travel out to the Pacific slope, with the possibility of having their travels end in a number of cancellations. Freddie Corcoran, Tournament Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, was optimistic when he left here for Texas, for his communications with clubs in the Far West where tournaments are scheduled led him to believe that they would go through with the scheduled program, with possibly no more than one or two exceptions.

Match All Even

An exhibition match at Normandy Isles to introduce Champion Wood to the patrons of that course was all that anybody could ask for competition, for Wood and Henry Ciuci were one down to Frank Walsh and Dick Chapman going to the final hole, where Ciuci stole the limelight by putting his second eight feet from the cup and holing for a birdie to square accounts. The Mayor of Miami Beach, Val C. Cleary, and other officials took part in the dedicatory services of the course, which cost the city $700,000. More than 300 different tropical shrubs and trees have been planted on the course, which gives some idea of the scale on which things are done down this way.

The day following that match, Willie Turnesa went over to see his friend Craig Wood and to try out the course, which is little more than a stone's throw from Indian Creek. There the former champion was Mr. Master Golfer himself, with a dazzling 65.

Golfers Ready for Last Lap

HARLINGEN, Texas, Dec. 23 (AP)—Golfdom's nomads started the last lap of the 1941 trail of gold today after Henry Picard won the Rio Grande alley open in a final day packed with drama.

Another $5,000 open, starting at Beaumont Friday, closes out the money program for the year.

There's nothing left but cash to battle for. Wee Ben Hogan already has clinched the Vardon Trophy and is the top money winner with $17,708 by virtue of his fifth place in the Valley open yesterday.

Picard led all the way in winning the 72-hole tournament with an 18-under-par 266 but he had to fight off the fast finish of E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, the Little Rock pro who fired a bristling 132 on the final round.

In fact, with only seven holes to go, Harrison had drawn even with the Oklahoma City star when the latter's second shot struck the side of a knoll at the edge of the creek and bounded across 20 yards away to lodge beneath a small palm.

Picard finally pulled it out with a great shot but was short of the green. He pitched on and sank his putt for a bogie five but Harrison closed in with a birdie three.

Parred Next Hole

They each parred the next hole and Picard grabbed back a stroke when Harrison missed a putt on 67. Harrison sank a long birdie putt to draw even again on the next hole but that was his last challenge. He bogied the 69th and Picard sank a long putt for a birdie.

Picard's par was good on 70 when Harrison had another bogie and school was out. Harrison picked up a stroke on the final hole with a birdie.

Picard's 266, which won him $1,000 first-place money, was the lowest score for the year but two short of the record set by Craig Wood in 1940 at the Metropolitan Open in Bloomfield, N. J.

Demaret Third

Breezing in with third-place money was smiling Jimmy Demaret of Detroit with 269, while Byron Nelson of Toledo finished fourth with 271 and Hogan, the Texan who now registers from Hershey, Pa., wound up with 272.

Jack Tinnin, Houston, Texas, insurance salesman, led the amateurs with 289, which was far down the list of finishers.

Nelson Out As Coach Of Eli Eleven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—Emerson W. "Spike" Nelson resigned yesterday as head coach of the Yale football team which won only one of its eight games during the past season.

Ogden Miller, Yale Athletic Director, said Nelson had written him a letter saying:

"I have resigned my position at Yale to be free to join the staff of the Procurement Department of the United States Engineer Corps in Philadelphia. I leave Yale with regret, but in these times of national stress I cannot refuse the opportunity to serve which has come to me."

The resignation is effective January 1.

Miller, who recently told a group of Connecticut sportwriters that "there will be no change in the head football coaching position for 1942," was en route to Chicago to address a Yale alumni father and son dinner, when the announcement of the resignation was made.

Nelson, holder of a Ph.D. degree, was an outstanding tackle at the University of Iowa and came to Yale three years ago after a year as head coach at Mississippi State College.

For two years he was line coach at Yale, becoming the first non-alumnus head coach at the end of the 1940 season when Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond was advised that he would not be retained for another year. Yale also lost seven of eight games in the 1940 season.

Trudel Remains In A. L. Scoring Lead This Week

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23 (AP)—If Washington's Lou Trudel doesn't hurry up and go on another scoring spree quickly, he stands to be replaced as the American Hockey League's leading scorer.

While Lou went scoreless last week, the official statistics announced yesterday showed Norm Calladine of Providence and Adam Brown of Indianapolis breathing on Trudel's neck.

Calladine scored a goal and Brown figured in three assists to bring their totals to 26 points, four less than Trudel. Ed Bush of Providence was sent to the penalty box for four additional minutes, leaving him only six minutes short of having spent an hour there.

The leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Trudel, Washington	14	16	30
Calladine, Providence	15	11	26
Brown, Indianapolis	10	16	26
DeMarco, Providence	13	12	25
Carveth, Indianapolis	8	16	24
Summerhill, Springfield	7	16	23
Collings, Providence	6	17	23
Kaminsky, Springfield	10	12	22
Drouin, Washington	9	13	22
Keating, Indianapolis	9	13	22
Boucher, Providence	8	14	22

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 22

University of Detroit 37, Harvard 32.
University of Rochester 38, Yale 36.
Oklahoma 32, George Washington 28.
Iowa 49, Western Michigan College 48.
Kentucky 64, South Carolina 25.
Oregon 43, Nebraska 42.
Butler 39, Pittsburgh 29.
Fordham 68, Rutgers 38.
Kansas State 44, Montana University 34.
Missouri 37, California 34.
Brigham Young 64, Montana State 48.
Creighton 60, Ohio State 34.
Tulane 46, Scranton 39.
Seton Hall College 49, Davis Elkins 29.
Utah 44, Warne University 19.
Loyola (Chicago) 40, Denver 20.
Manhattan 45, Niagara 42.
New Mexico Mines 33, Oklahoma City 30.
Oregon State 46, Utah State 30.
Mesa (Utah) 51, Dixie 30.

Mid-Week Ban

CANBERRA, Australia (AAP)—The war Cabinet has announced that in the national interest all mid-week sports meetings would be banned indefinitely from Jan. 1 next. It was explained the ban would help to relieve the shortage of manpower and also would result in considerable saving of fuel now used in transport services to sports meetings.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	5	3	25	58	32
Toronto	12	5	0	24	55	31
Chicago	9	5	3	21	46	41
New York	10	7	0	20	60	53
Detroit	5	9	2	12	35	49
Brooklyn	4	13	1	9	43	66
Montreal	4	13	1	9	40	65

Belita and Megan Taylor Feature New Ice Capades

"Ice Capades of 1942" which opens at Boston Garden on Christmas Night, brings to New England two of the greatest feminine skaters ever to cross the broad Atlantic in Belita and Megan Taylor. Ice Capades will continue through Sunday evening, Jan. 4, except on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 30 and Jan. 1, when the Boston Bruins have the Garden for regularly scheduled N. L. H. games.

However, a special midnight show will be staged on New Year's Eve, immediately following the regular evening performance. This will be something new in the way of entertainment in Boston on the eve of the holiday. For the convenience and accommodation of ice carnival fans living north of Boston, special trains will leave the North Station at 2:45 a. m. on Jan. 1, over all divisions of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Started as Child

Belita started her professional career as a year-old baby, carried across stage in a charity show given before an audience of top-flight Londoners, and at the age of 11 she was giving recitals with Anton Dolin, premier of the Russian ballet, appearing in all world capitals. In the difficult art of figure skating she was guided, as a tiny tot, by the renowned Swiss champion, Herr J. Gerschweiler, and soon all Europe was applauding the slim English lass who was later acclaimed the finest ice dancer in the world.

Belita won her bronze medal in 1932, gained the silver one in '35, and was runner-up in the world's championship in 1937. She was brought to the United States in 1940 to appear in a New York ice revue, and later filled guest engagements with ice carnivals. In addition to her skating ability, Belita is also adept as an equestrienne, a swimmer, diver and tennis player.

Taught by Father

Megan Taylor, undefeated world's champion figure skater and successor to Sonja Henie, is the Cinderella girl of the ice world. This blond English girl, who will skim across the Garden ice surface with grace and speed, is a product of inheritance—plus expert training.

Born in London, England, daughter of the world-famed figure and stilt skater, Phil Taylor, the youthful Megan accomplished the amazing feat of winning the British championship at the tender age of eleven. Megan held the title against terrific competition for three years. As British champion she represented her native country in the 1932 Olympic games at Lake Placid, N. Y She was a consistent second to Sonja Henie in four hard-fought competitions before capturing the world's championship in 1938. At the present time she is proud holder of skatedom's highest awards of honor for her art—the bronze, silver and gold medals for figure skating.

Difficult Figures

Her spirals, spins, tap-steps and flawless performance of the most exciting of figures demanded in free skating, have thrilled audiences all over Europe, Africa and Australia.

Trained since childhood in the art practiced by her famous father—guided by him from movements of the dance into the more difficult work of ice ballet and figure skating, Megan Taylor stands today the supreme star of her highly competitive art—going step by step.

Sports Around the Hub

Tobin Top Man on Braves Staff

As we all suspected months ago, Jim Tobin was the leading Braves pitcher in 1941. The veteran who likes to call himself "Old Tob" finished eighth on the earned run table with a 3.10 figure, and had a 12-12 record in the won and lost column. Backed by a first division club, he unquestionably would have gone to 18 or 20 victories, as more than half a dozen of his decisions were either kicked away in the field or dropped by the slender margin of one run.

Although Tom Earley failed to pitch 10 complete games and therefore lacked a "regular" rating, he nevertheless turned in a flattering record. Called upon by Casey Stengel for 139 innings, the Roxbury boy compiled a 2.53 earned run mark—one of the best among the younger set.

Once a pitching power in the National League, the Braves slipped to seventh on the team earned run list in '41. Only the poor Phillies were lower. However, had the Stengelmen been able to produce more runs and ease the pressure on the hurlers, this mound record would have been far better.

* * *

There is no way of telling at this hour how many are interested, but if the local collegians in the National Football League draft eventually accept professional contracts, you can be sure that they will follow the leads of Bill Osmanski, Gary Famiglietti and other boys from this sector who made good in the big time. The Bears have drafted Maznicki and Kissell of B. C. and Boratyn of Holy Cross; the Giants Miller of Harvard and Kretowicz of the Purple; Green Bay Woronicz of B. C.; Washington Zeno of the Cross, and Philadelphia Williams of B. C.

* * *

On this his 79th anniversary, Connie Mack calls the starting of Howard Ehmke against the Cubs in the 1929 World Series opener the greatest thrill of his extended and remarkable baseball career. But if actual diamond incidents were eliminated, the respected leader of the Athletics would probably emphasize the thrill he has gotten out of starting and developing so many of "his boys" in the American League. Both leagues, in fact, are well stocked with players who broke in under the tall tactician.

* * *

Every sports-minded New Englander should make an effort to take in "Ice Capades of 1942," which opens at the Boston Garden Christmas night. This show, and "Ice Follies," gives you as much for your money as any other attraction on the sports calendar—perhaps any calendar. Upwards to $50,000 must be poured into one of these big professional ice shows for costumes, etc., before it can be offered to the public.

* * *

Coached by Capt. Finn Ferner, a Norwegian boy, Harvard's ski team will spend the Christmas holiday period in the Laurentian Mountains of Canada, practicing for the winter campaign. Inspired by an invitation to McGill University's four-event meet Jan. 5 and 6, the Crimson will make its headquarters at St. Sauveur, Quebec, Friday of this week. This is Harvard's first invasion of the Canadian snow fields for conditioning. Last year Stowe, Vt., was their training ground.

* * *

Shorts . . . Jim Tobin last season had a two-hitter over the Phillies and a three-hitter over the Cardinals. Tom Earley held the Cubs to a pair of hits . . . The Hub baseball writers will honor Hughie Duffy at their annual banquet Jan. 28 . . . Any day now someone will cry: "Break up the Chicago Bears!" . . . Jimmy Foxx must realize the importance (to him) of the 1942 season. If he comes through with a good utility year, a managerial post will probably be forthcoming in '43 . . . Despite the war, Lynn Classical's football team

By a Staff Photographer
Jim Tobin

voted to take a Christmas vacation boat trip to Florida . . . Don't overlook the Reds in the next N. L. race. Where can you find a better pitching staff than Derringer, Walters, Riddle and Vander Meer? . . . The Chicago Cubs will train at Catalina Island, as usual.

E. R.

Principia Gets Off To a Brisk Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—Despite unfavorable pre-season predictions, the Principia College Indians got off to a brisk start by winning two out of three basketball games scheduled before Christmas vacation. Scores were as follows:

Dec. 8—Blackburn 27, Principia 31.
Dec. 9—Parks Air College 34, Principia 29.
Dec. 12—Eureka College 45, Principia 24.

Jim Nietmann of Huntington Park, Calif., who captains the Indian quintet this year, is the only holdover from last year's seven first string men. The squad is as follows:

Richard Alt, c, University City, Mo.; George Dietz, c, St. Louis, Mo.; Jim Nietmann (Capt.), f, Huntington Park, Calif.; Don Hawes, f, Montclair, N. J.; Henry Hamlin, f, St. Louis, Mo.; John Lewis, f, West Orange, N. J.; Frank Levinson, f, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Leonard, g, Bloomington, Ind.; Jim Judge, g, Chicago; Keith Cramer, g, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Van Dempsey, g, Belvidere, Ill.; Cole Bacon, g, Grand Forks, N. D.; Erv Loveton, g, Rhinelander, Wis.

Three of these men, Alt, Bacon, and Hamlin, starred on the A Team of the Principia Upper School last year.

The remainder of the schedule follows:

Jan. 10—Central College at St. Louis, Mo.; 12—Harris Teachers College; 15—Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill.; 20—Eureka College; 24—Carthage College at Carthage, Ill.; 27—Shurtleff College at Alton, Ill.; 30—Blackburn College at Carlinville, Ill.

Feb. 6—Illinois College; 10—McKendree College; 16—Eastern Illinois State Teachers; 20—Elmhurst College; 27—Shurtleff College.

Coach: Donald M. Laughlin; athletic director: Bertram T. Clark.

Illinois vs. Dartmouth

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Illinois and Dartmouth hockey teams came here today from Chicago to play the second of their two-game puck series. The Illini won last night's encounter in an overtime game, 4-1, before more than 4,000 spectators in the Chicago Arena.

Mexico Plans Gala Season for American Tourists

No restrictions Placed on travel between the two countries despite the U. S. is at war.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

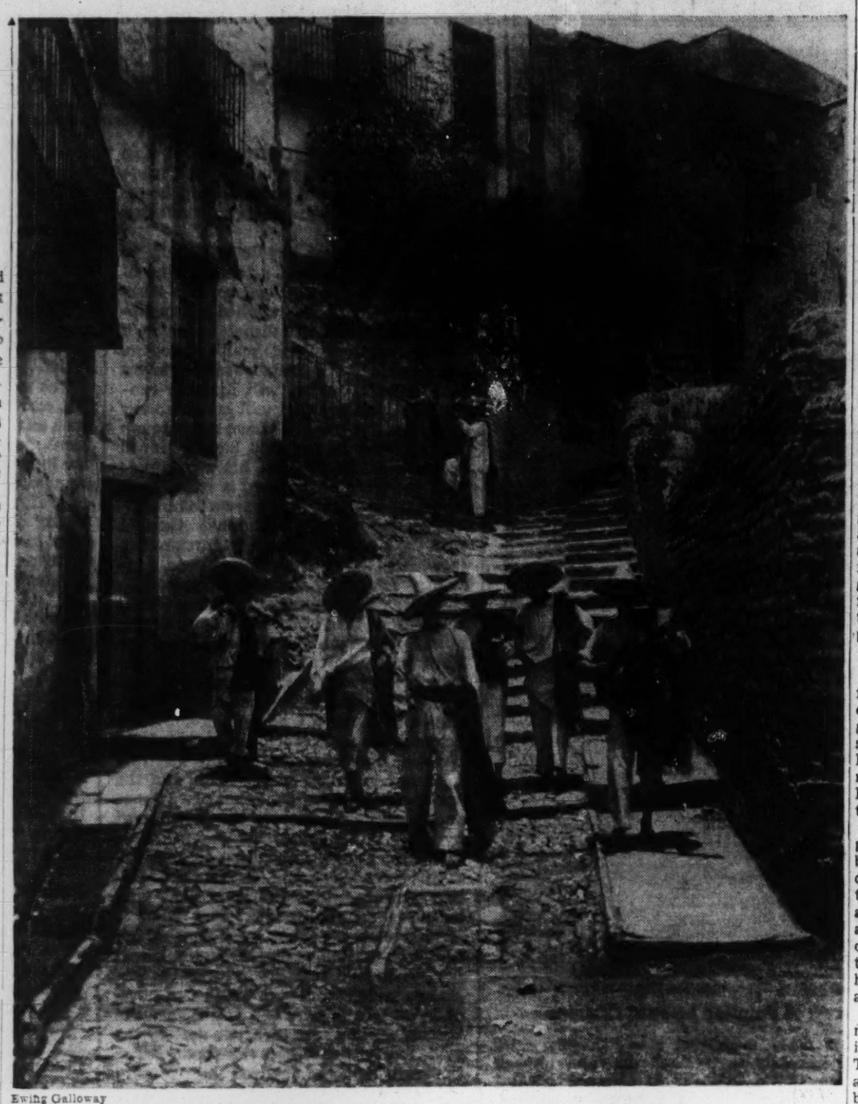
Travel between the United States and Mexico, a movement which has reached new highs during the past year, will have no restrictions placed upon it despite the fact America is now at war. The Mexican Tourist Association has been assured by the United States Government that its citizens will be allowed to cross the border just as they have in the past.

The Mexican Government has just instructed its officials at the various border crossings to accord every facility to American visitors. No passports are required; only the usual Tourist Card as in the past.

Mexico, in fact, plans a gala year for its American guests. During January and February a series of fiestas have been scheduled. Already the Indians of far away villages are getting out colorful costumes and the beat of drums begin to rumble as final practice sessions are held.

One of the outstanding celebrations of the year will be in Guadalajara where observance of this city's 400th anniversary will be marked with scores of events. On Feb. 14, the day the city was founded, there will be a parade of historical floats, masked balls, a reception in the Government Palace, Indian dances, and Spanish serenades. The founding of the city by the conquistadores will be re-enacted in costume.

Yzintzuntzan, in the State of Michoacan, holds a festival from February 1 through the 7th, with many dances, of both Spanish and Indian origin, in the plaza before the church. This church has a painting which is believed to be a genuine Titian. At the same time one may visit Lake Patzcuaro, a few miles away, which holds the picturesque Tarascan Indian island of Janitzio.



Ewing Galloway

Wandering 'Mariaches' at Old Guanajuato, Mexico

They wear the white "calzones," serapes and sombreros typical of the mountain section of central Mexico where primitive conditions are still dominant.

Mobile's Buildings

Travelers who have a love of old buildings will find enough of these structures in Mobile, Ala., to keep them busy for several days. One of the city's most cherished old buildings is the first court house and jail, a quaint structure of a type entirely different from modern public buildings. The old court house was saved from the wrecker several years ago when the Historic Mobile Preservation Society stepped in at the last minute and purchased it for a museum. It has been restored to its original appearance and houses many interesting relics of early Mobile.

The old Mobile custom house, abandoned long ago in favor of more spacious quarters, carries on its massive gates graphic proof of its antiquity. United States shields incorporated in the design of the gates bear only 21 stars, revealing that 27 states have been admitted to the Union since the gates were erected.

Other places of interest include the Barton Academy, opened in 1836 as the first public school in what now is Alabama; the old Southern Market; and Bienville Square, set aside for park purposes when the city was chartered by the Alabama Legislature more than a century ago.

Denver Provides Skis

There will be plenty of skiing for the thousands of soldiers stationed near Denver. The weatherman already has provided the snow and now the residents of Denver are making arrangements to provide the boys with all of the necessary ski equipment. A special committee of prominent citizens has been organized to assemble all the discarded or defective ski equipment that can be found. The winter sports paraphernalia will be put in good condition and then made available to soldiers located at the two camps on the outskirts of the city. Another way in which citizens display regard for the recreational interests of the men in the army is to transport them, in private automobiles, to the various snow sports areas. Denver's famous Berthoud Pass winter sports park has been in use for more than a month, with two feet of good snow available.

Via Tennessee

Winter vacationists moving to the deep South are invited by Tennessee to tarry awhile in this State of many varied and interesting attractions. Officials of Tennessee point out that the approach from the north, for example, can be made most interesting by a meandering tour through the historic shrines of old Virginia. This route leads south by easy stages through the Shenandoah. At Knoxville there is Norris Dam—higher, even, than Niagara. Knoxville, they point out, may be considered as the western gateway to the Smokies, newest of our national parks. As the hub of Tennessee's varied interests and at the crossroads of all natural highways south to Florida and the Gulf stands Chattanooga. This is a thriving center of the newborn South. Here is Lookout Mountain with a view from its crest that is one of the Nation's great scenic panoramas. Seven States are visible from this vantage point.

Travel Notes

Pennsylvania's winter sport facilities have been expanded this year to accommodate additional throngs . . . The Chicago and North Western-Union Pacific Railroads will again feature vacation tours to California . . . More than a million gallons of water are used daily to water the fairways and greens of the Jasper Park Lodge golf course . . . Bermuda is a riot of color these days as perennial late fall flowers come into full bloom . . . Two new mile-long ski runs have been constructed on Sun Valley's Baldy Mountain.

Radio a Civilian Defense Aid; Wartime Quirks Being Solved

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In two weeks of actual war, radiocasting has become one of the most active elements in the victory drive.

Already some important moves disclosing radio's importance in the war scheme have become apparent. Oddly enough, radiocasting takes an active and a negative role in the war campaign. It takes a positive role, for example, in civilian defense. But when air raids, or warnings or blackout orders come, it will take an inactive role because the switches are pulled when the first alarm comes.

One outstanding change has come as far as listeners are concerned. Slightly over two weeks ago listeners would have been outraged at the constant interruptions to their favorite programs. Today they are taking it as a matter of course and, in fact, are on the alert for interruptions for news. And the radiocasters generally have sensibly refrained from interrupting programs until they have had news of real import for listeners.

Around-the-Clock Service

Now that the public is listening for the latest bulletins regardless of the hour many stations have gone on 24-hour schedules. This service is being provided regardless of expense and radio personnel are working long and sleepless hours in an effort to provide this service.

Disconcerting to listeners, especially on the Pacific Coast, has been the frequent silencing of radio stations at the request of military officials. This heightens the anxiety somewhat for the public although civilian defense centers often know the actual reason for the silence. In the East listeners have felt the restrictions in the absence of weather reports.

After the nation learns how to run a war, it is believed that these interruptions will be less frequent. To date most of the silence orders are believed to have been caused by overzealous aircraft spotters who did not want to take any chances.

Denying Aid and Comfort

Most listeners will learn to take these interruptions and restrictions in stride because most of them are aware that radio signals act as signposts for raiders and lack of weather reports come under the head of denial of "air and comfort" to the enemy.

One of radio's most important roles is in civilian defense itself. Listeners have probably heard many times the instructions given to air wardens to assemble or advice to citizens to prepare for air raid protection. By means of radio wardens can be summoned quickly. Combined with telephone service, civilian defense officials are able to reach their forces within a matter of seconds.

In an informational role the radio has joined the press in refraining from publishing long casualty lists. In the case of the passing of well-known persons names are mentioned but long lists which might provide hints to the enemy of the damage he is causing are withheld.

The American short wave stations have become an important part of American strategy and most stations are operating on an around-the-clock basis. Programs directed eastward toward Europe are being radiocast in 10 languages, while those directed southward to Latin America are heard in three languages.

Facts, Not Fancy

Both the Columbia and National networks' short wave stations are following a policy of truthful reporting, as contrasted with the blatant propaganda blasts of the Axis or Axis-influenced nations.

All privately owned, the American short wave stations use regular press association reports for their news programs along with news they pick up at the listening posts operated by the networks. Background material for programs is being handled by two Federal agencies. All American short wave programs are checked by the Co-ordinator of Public Information's office, headed by Col. William Donovan.

The Co-ordinator's office has refrained from taking any but a most passive role in "regulating" the short wave news output and it is hoped by most radiocasters that it may not have to do so. However, the Information office does have the technical facilities whereby it could link up American short-wavers in a network which could be employed for whatever propaganda or counter-propaganda purposes the Co-ordinator's office desired to press.

Victory and Morality Linked by Archbishop

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, asserted Dec. 21 that he did not believe Axis leaders could squelch the thought among their peoples that America was "on the level and on the square" or that they could "suppress the knowledge that America has been invariably victorious."

"And we shall be victorious again," he said, "cost what it may, in blood, tears and sweat."

Archbishop Spellman spoke in connection with his blessing of the National Catholic Community Service Clubhouse here. His speech was broadcast nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Asserting that all must sacrifice, the Archbishop said, "All our manpower, military, industrial and agricultural, our resources and our resourcefulness, fused together by our moral power, will not fail, cannot fail to bring us victory."

He said, however, that victory in war would "profit us nothing" if the ideals of democracy, supported by religion and morality, were not preserved at home "because democracy without the props of religion and morality collapses into anarchy and tyranny."

California Parole Board Under Fire

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—A resolution criticizing the parole of three men who had been convicted in a water-front slaying was adopted by the Lower House of the California Legislature Dec. 20 by a vote of 43 to 0. The case long has attracted widespread interest in labor circles.

The resolution termed the paroles "subversive of public confidence" and called upon Gov. Culbert L. Olson to revoke them. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Governor's Parole Board, by a 2-1 vote, recently paroled Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay, and Frank J. Connor, who had been convicted of plotting to kill George W. Alberts, chief engineer while he was aboard the freighter Point Lobos at Alameda in 1936. The prosecution contended at their trial that Alberts was beaten and stabbed because he refused to recognize a water-front union.

"These men are out on parole today because they are members of the Communist Party and because the Communist Party has influence in certain parts of the State Government of California," said Assemblyman Jack s Tenney, Los Angeles chairman of the committee which investigated the paroles.

The trio served a little less than five years of their 20-year sentences. While they were imprisoned at San Quentin a defense committee collected contributions with which to finance a legal fight for their freedom.

Biddle Asks Caution On Sedition Charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said Dec. 20 that "free speech as such ought not to be restricted," explaining that this was why the Justice Department had dismissed complaints against three men for "alleged seditious utterances."

The complaints were filed against Herman D. Kissenger in Kansas City, Mo., and Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones in Los Angeles. They were based, the Department said, on a wartime statute providing penalties for "whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies."

On Dec. 15 Mr. Biddle advised all United States Attorneys that no arrests or prosecutions in cases involving only free speech should be made without prior specific authorization. He directed attorneys to forward to him information on which arrests already had been made.

The Department said that in dismissing the Los Angeles and Kansas City complaints, it "took the view that at this time every reasonable attempt should be made to maintain both free speech and public safety and that freedom of speech should be curtailed only when public safety is directly imperiled."

The statements on which the Los Angeles and Kansas City cases were based were not disclosed.

Italian Youths Sing Japanese Songs

ROME, Dec. 23 (Official Radio Recorded by (AP)—Japanese anthems were sung by Italian Fascist youths today at an Axis solidarity demonstration.

Against a background of crossed Japanese and Italian flags, speakers painted a glowing picture of Japanese character and Japanese contributions to music.

Then the meeting broke up in a series of cheers for Japan and the Axis.

Private Flying Banned On the Pacific Coast Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Private flying within 150 miles of the Pacific Ocean from Canada to Mexico was grounded today on orders of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Transcontinental mail and passenger airlines were not affected by the grounding order which applies to some 2,000 civilian pilots and more than 200 airplanes. All aviation ground school classes in schools and colleges were also ordered closed.

Watering Program for Potted Plants

Pasadena, Calif.

Gifts of potted plants at holiday time are always welcome, but the problems of properly caring for them so that they will continue to thrive are not always so easily solved.

We find that there are two questions most frequently asked about potted plants. The first is how often they should be watered. The second is how, with what, and how often should they be fed?

Obviously answers to be accurate cannot be arbitrary. If our plants could howl to show their thirst or hunger, our problems might be simplified! And amid the ensuing racket, there might be happier house plants everywhere. But we can follow a logical schedule and supplement our commonsense program with constant observation of the plants and their condition.

So a suggested menu for pot plants is in order.

We might say arbitrarily, though inaccurately, that potted plants may be watered once a week during the growing season, and fed a liquid fertilizer once each fortnight.

Many Factors Involved

But to be truthful we cannot give any such hard and fast rule. The frequency of watering depends on many factors. The type of plant material is the first factor to take into consideration. Cacti and other succulents require less moisture in the soil than large pots or butter tubs containing perennial plants; likewise bulbous plants require less water than annuals. And so it goes.

The type of soil compost in which the plants are growing is the second factor to consider. As in open gardens so in pots, a heavier soil requires comparatively less watering than a sandy soil, as it retains moisture more readily. And your potting compost in each case will be determined by the type and age of the plant material.

Give your potted plants a thorough deep watering whenever you do water them. Don't just sprinkle halfheartedly from a sprinkling can and call it a day. Whenever practical, bottom-water your potted plants by standing them right in pans of water that comes up to within an inch or two of the pots' rims and let them soak till moisture shows on the soil surface. In that way the soil surface does not get packed down as it must by overhead watering, and the moisture is evenly distributed throughout the soil in the pot.

Concerning Watering

More or less weekly watering depends on many other factors beside the plant material and the soil compost. It depends on whether the plants are growing in sun or shade, whether the weather is warm or cool, the home atmosphere arid or humid, hot or temperate, the sky sunny or cloudy, the plants mature or adolescent. Protect your young potted plants from rain and from too much water at least until they are well established. Roots cannot take care of surplus water unless the pot is full of roots no matter how good the drainage. (And in cold climates protect them from drafts and sudden changes of temperature.)

As plants are watered, and then as the water drains off through the bottom drainage hole, the water going through the pots aerates the roots—a most desirable by-product of watering.

The kind of water used is important on young plants especially. Soft water, rain water, or distilled water is ideal because it will not have a chemical reaction toxic to plants. Alkaline tap water may be chemically conditioned by adding one to four drops of phosphoric acid to each quart of water.

Rain water is particularly fine, but keep it covered in a dark place. It is likely to spoil and become unfit for use if exposed to light and air. This is because of algae growth. A handful of charcoal to each gallon of rain water helps keep it fresh and sweet. However, for safety and convenience distilled water is unequaled. It does not spoil, it can always be obtained, it is inexpensive. A few gallons, furthermore, will last throughout the season.

Next week we shall discuss fertilizing programs for pot plants.

Jean-Marie Putnam
A Tuesday feature

Heads Aviation Group

NEW YORK (AP)—Hall L. Hibbard, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., has been elected President of the institute of the Aeronautical sciences.

Travel

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Outdoors Indoors

STEPPING INTO that kitchen, as I remember it, was a little like stepping outdoors, the warm outdoors of summer. The room was large enough for vistas and atmosphere. It was large enough to be kitchen, back yard, and garden at the same time. A line of drying clothes stretched from one corner to another. A cat tried its claws permissibly on an old table leg as if that were a tree. And in the two south windows plants were growing with an outdoor freedom and luxuriance. They sprawled in the sun, their leaves glistening, their blossoms clustered in tropic opulence. One vine ran up the curtain and perched like a bird on the curtain rod. The air was soft and fragrant.

That kitchen had the right idea. It shut out the snow and the wind and the cold, but it did not shut out too much else. It let the sun in. It let the cat in. It let the plants on the window sills do as they pleased.

* * *

One needs imagination and ingenuity to keep a house from being too much a house. Our houses, after all, are only a makeshift. In the ideal state, we should live outdoors the year round. We who have to live indoors most of the year are happiest when we disguise the fact a little. That is why we have plants in our windows, and landscapes on our walls. Windows themselves are the best part of any house.

In my small house, there are ten windows. You can stand inside the front door and, by turning your head this way and that, you can see out nine of those windows—north, east, south, and west. What you see out every window is trees. And through the trees (now that the leaves are off) you see hills—a near-by hill to the east, farther hills to the west. If you climb up onto the roof (as is easily done), you can see more hills.

* * *

When I was a boy, I didn't have a house in the woods. The best I could do was to bring the woods into the house. That was my greatest joy at Christmastime. I would come home, loaded with evergreen boughs to put above the pictures and doorways and among the lights of chandeliers. If I could find any little Christmas trees cheap enough, I would stand them in corners of the living-room. I wanted that room to suggest the woods. More, I wanted the illusion of woods, the actual fragrance. So those plain boughs of fir or hemlock meant more to me than poinsettias or red roses.

And I feel much the same way now. I won't miss the flowers for a few months, if I can have evergreen boughs and forest berries. The evergreen will probably be either pine, which is our most graceful, or juniper, which is our sturdiest. The berries will be the scarlet of black alder or the burnt orange of bittersweet.

* * *

How much of the movement and stimulus and fun of life comes from alternation and interplay. Take summer and winter. Is there any limit to the varieties of ways in which those two can set each other off? Or take sunshine and cloud. Can anybody make a complete catalogue of the tricks those two play on each other? Or take day and night. Or sound and silence. We love contrast and we love combination. That is one reason that we bring the outdoors indoors. And then, having done that for seven or eight months, we turn about and play the game the other way. We take the indoors outdoors. Some day in May or June, we take a chair outdoors and sit in the sun. We discover again that the ground is better than a floor and a tree is better than a roof. We make the ground our bed. We can go as far as we want. For whole days and nights, we can shut ourselves out of our houses and go away and forget them.

He who has never cooked and eaten a meal out of doors does not fully know the experience of food. He who has never slept out of doors, with nothing between his face and the blue star Vega, does not fully know the experience of sleep and waking. There is no important thing we do indoors that cannot be better done outdoors. Even music, though it may lose in resonance, gains more than it loses.

* * *

I remember an outdoor concert, years ago. I particularly remember how, at one point in the program, a distant train whistle blended with the woodwinds as if the score had called for just that orchestration.

I also remember an August party by a brook. One of us brought out his violin and played it by the bank—a sort of concerto for violin with brook accompaniment. Then he went down the stone steps and stood playing right above the water for a closer ensemble.

* * *

Today snow is falling. This morning a chickadee flew against my window and clung there a moment, looking in. A spider, small enough to hide in a crack of the window, has been spinning a cobweb small enough to escape the dustcloth. My house has become a fort against the weather.

But wait. The time is coming when these windows, fabulous as it may sound, will be wide open and the breeze will blow in one window and out another. The outdoor air and the indoor air will be indistinguishable. My house will be only a light shell, a sunshade in the sun, an umbrella to shed rain.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Kings on Camel-back

This is a night of stars; the great arc-beam
has veiled its million candles.
This is a night of bells; the roar of cities,
the organ and the orchestra of toil,
is silent.
This is a pilgrims' night; tonight men listen,
not for the rush of wheels, the drone of
engines.
This is a night of kings on camel-back
and shepherds watching.

This is the night, when men enliven
oven and tin with stronger leaven,
and all their cakes prank out with fiction
of colored frost and gay confection.

But the hungry heart of the eager wanter
turns in thought to another winter,
when men in an inn were making merry
and out in the stable waited Mary.

Over the hills came great kings riding,
not for battle and not for raiding,
over the deserts and windy spaces
bearing their gifts of gold and spices.

There at the manger shepherds kneeling
saw not cross nor soldiers nailing,
saw not yet the Christ triumphant,
only the stall and the quiet infant.

P. J. H. H.

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"MADAME CÉZANNE IN THE CONSERVATORY": *A Painting by Paul Cézanne*

HORTENSE FIQUET may not have understood the searching efforts of the brush of her husband, Paul Cézanne, but she did sit for him with patience and restraint. They had one child, Paul, who resembled his mother; "he was cool, conventional, and matter-of-fact."

Hortense preferred to live in Paris, thus differing from her husband who chose a life of isolation. She did, however, pose for nearly a dozen portraits, and this canvas, painted in 1891, may have been the last for which she sat. Those were long hours in which she remained quiet and forbearing. It is doubtful whether Cézanne could have engaged another model who would have had the calm and endurance required for his long sittings.

In the portraits of Hortense we may follow the concentrated method of performance employed by the master. The earlier likenesses were painted with carefully adjusted passages of finely modulated color. Cézanne tried strenuously to "realize" the form through the mutual interplay of carefully selected hues. As years passed by, he was less pastose, preferring a thinner application of pigment, and an abbreviated but more cogent indication of formal design.

DOROTHY ADLOW

To Walk in Rain

To walk in rain
Or when the mist lies o'er the plain,
And vales are blue as in disguise
With oft a dripping tree besides,
And soft gray lights from every lamp
Play silhouette upon the damp.
What feigning mystery there lies
To tempt the fancy and the eyes
As no bird flies.

NICEA HOWARD

Sharing the Commonable Light

THE OLD LOGGING ROAD starts in at the town highway and winds its way up to the very top, a way now barred by stubs crumbling with dry rot and moist with the spongy green moss which clings and covers, spreads and feeds, until the trunk becomes moss, itself, and is lost in the soil. It is a bonnie way when the first warmth of spring calls out the mayflowers from under the dead leaves, and the largest and pinkest blossoms show themselves under the heavy pine shade.

But the mayflowers were under four feet of snow that February night when I stepped out on the narrow open porch for a deep, cold breath and a look at the weather. It was a night of compelling beauty. Many nights here are beautiful, gleaming with star dust or lit by eerie will-o'-the-wisp from the north; but after a sufficient regard, one is content to slip another bead on the counting frame of memory and go back to the cheer within, closing the outside door firmly. Not so, this night. I wanted to be in it and of it; so I snapped on my leather coat and buckled on snowshoes, thinking to take a run over the triangle which leads up the long hill from the camp, down my summer neighbor's drive, and back across a friendly summer path.

At the top of my own hill I stopped at a cleared space of lighted white. Beneath that white lay a route swamped out, in one of the earlier seasons, to meet the old logging road halfway up; the air, brittle with a dryness left by a light clearing snow of the afternoon, was not too cold. It must have been around eleven o'clock, for the almost full moon was climbing to the zenith; though I do not see why time needs to be thought of on a moonlighted night; and what difference can there be between a sedate hour, say, six or seven, and the elfin midnight, save that at the later hour there are fewer shadows.

"Pine Hill will have a pretty look tonight," thought I, turning squarely to the right, instead of keeping on, and setting a shoe upon the unbroken way. . . . It was not a long climb or a hard one, though the crust underneath the last flurry, in some places, caught at my shoes; and by taking short cuts over the summer brush held down by the deep snow, I gained the crown of the rise.

Light—light—I was in the midst of light. Directly overhead, far above me, the moon steadied herself at the top of the sky. But the light did not come from above; it flowed from all around the rim of the earth, met blue and poured down, filling the broad white floor of the lake and running over the irregular boundaries of the islands frozen in solidly. From the shores it welled up over the little hills on their way to the greater hills, and, with them, tiered the still higher hills until it reached Baldface and the Royces and, again, the edge of the sky. There, taking new strength, it flowed back upon the lake with the quality of a Scots summer twilight, only stronger and clearer and mellower; for, unlike itself or dying winter daylight, it had a golden substance which gave warmth. I could easily have read a newspaper. . . .

If I had stepped to the other side of the granite cap, I might have seen a dim light or two in the far-off village, but on the headlands and in the coves, where the roofs of camps and boathouses broke through the green, the windows were darkly shuttered, and the quiet seemed deeper because once there had been heard the dip of a paddle and the scrape of a keel on sand. The lake, five miles of it, was alone, and I was, with it, sharing the commonable light.—From "Sanctuary," by E. W. PAISLEY. (New York: Dutton.)

Hawaiian Yule Log

CONTRARY TO the common belief that seasons in the sub-tropics are much alike, each season is invested with distinct characteristics. In autumn, days are so utterly beautiful that you scarcely dare to breathe for fear of shattering the fragile loveliness of earth, water, and sky. In winter, mountains look stronger and more saturated with mystery. Periods of slashing silver rain alternate with days of brilliant sunshine while the atmosphere is impregnated with an electric quality that defies description. . . . Kona storms roar up from the equator, convulsing the land for forty-eight to seventy-two hours. First comes a louder note in the surf, then a shouting hurricane followed by clouds black with thunder and heavy with savage rain. When the atmospheric convulsion is over, the ten-thousand-foot volcano of Haleakala is covered with a glittering cap of snow, in contrast to sun-soaked, palm-fringed beaches at its feet. . . .

With the white cap safely established, we dived wholeheartedly into the exciting preparations which took place on the ranch for a week before Christmas.

First came the ride up Haleakala with Daddy and two cowboys to choose a sandalwood log to burn Christmas Eve. A short distance below the summit, but miles above the last outposts of common trees, was a small grove overlooked by the men who raped the Hawaiian forests of the precious fragrant wood in the early 1800's. Daddy cherished this grove. It was the last on Maui. Logs were cut only from fallen trees. When a section sufficient to fill the fireplace had been measured and sawed through, it was placed on the pack-horse, then we rode back to the forests below our mountain dairy and wove wreaths of green fragrant *maile* and draped the log with them.

When we got home at sunset, with our garland-draped trophy, the Yule season was formally ushered in.—From "Born in Paradise," by ARMINE VON TEMPSKI. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

December Woods

The woods are trimmed with stars tonight,
From every branch there hangs a light;
Each tree wears a celestial gem,
A necklace or a diadem,
In the tallest of the pines
The diamond-studded Dipper shines;
An oak plucked from the windy sky
The Northern Cross, as it went by;
Setting two tall elms aglow
Orion's sword swings to and fro;
And round a poplar's empty arms
The Pleiades are strung like charms.

A tinseled, indoor Christmas tree
Is very beautiful to see;
Yet lovelier, I think, by far,
The tree that wears a living star.

BARBARA OVERTON

"For thou wilt light my candle"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TRADITIONAL CUSTOM of placing lighted candles in the windows on Christmas Eve is beautiful and inspiring. Many weary wanderers are thereby comforted and cheered.

Even the tiniest candle will help to banish the darkness of a room, giving of its light and cheer. Even so, one clear thought of God, Truth, applied in any discordant condition, will dispel the errors of mortal sense, bringing health, freedom, and great joy. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 18:28-30): "For thou wilt light my candle: the Lord my God will enlighten my darkness. For by thee I have run through a troop; and by my God have I leaped over a wall. As for God, his way is perfect: the word of the Lord is tried: he is a buckler to all those that trust in him."

Christian Science illumines thought with the light of spiritual understanding. It reveals God as ever-present good, constantly available, divine Principle, all-sustaining Soul, the one supreme Spirit, and man as the reflection of Love, divine Mind. Also, through this teaching we learn to apply the scientific truth that man is spiritual, perfect, immortal, and that he possesses God-given dominion.

At a time when a student of Christian Science was experiencing a very painful physical condition she sought spiritual light and guidance in the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. She studied carefully Mrs. Eddy's admonition on page 417 of this book: "Maintain the facts of Christian Science,—that Spirit is God, and therefore cannot be sick; that what is termed matter cannot be sick; that all causation is Mind, acting through spiritual law. Then hold your ground with the unshaken understanding of Truth and Love, and you will win. When you silence the witness against your plea, you destroy the evidence, for the disease disappears." The Christian Scientist realized the necessity of silencing the witness to the reality of error, and of trusting in Love. She knew that she would win. She would let Love light her candle; she would "run through a troop" of wrong thoughts; she would rise above the wall of error, the testimony of material sense, and claim her divine heritage as a perfect child of Love. She knew she could not fail for Truth, Spirit, was working with her, and Spirit knows no failure. Her thought soared Spiritward, her dark and clouded consciousness was illumined, and in the spiritual atmosphere of Truth and Love she found light, joy, freedom. She was healed. The light of Truth had dispelled the darkness of false belief.

The mental darkness—the pain, suffering, sorrow, sin—caused by evil thoughts, such as fear, hatred, envy, worry, resentment, self-righteousness, is dispelled by the light of gratitude, joy, spiritual understanding, purity, and love. A tiny candle of gratitude—a single thought of thanksgiving and praise to divine Love—will help to banish the darkness of sickness, bringing increased harmony and the understanding that health is spiritual. The light of joy reveals that which is ever present, though hitherto unseen, namely, the abundance and availability of all good. The light of spiritual understanding and purity destroys the mental distress of sinful tendencies and brings peace and serenity into individual consciousness. The light of Love banishes the darkness of envy, hatred, and fear, and their harmful physical effects. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 320): "The star that looked lovingly down on the manger of our Lord, lends its resplendent light to this hour: the light of Truth, to cheer, guide, and bless man as he reaches forth for the infant idea of divine perfection dawning upon human imperfection,—that calms man's fears, bears his burdens, beckons him on to Truth and Love and the sweet immunity these bring from sin, sickness, and death." And she adds, "The star of Bethlehem is the light of all ages; is the light of Love, to-day christening religion undefiled, divine Science; giving to it a new name, and the white stone in token of purity and permanence."

May the light of love, joy, compassion, gratitude, wisdom, mercy, peace, illumine our thoughts always! Then indeed will others feel its healing rays and be thereby blessed. May Love enlighten the darkness of material sense until all the world re-echoes the angelic chorus (Luke 2:14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men"!

The immortal selfhood of each one is an expression of light, love, harmony, emanating from God, the source of all good. And the Master's command rings down through the ages to each one (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"C'est toi qui allumes mon flambeau"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS CERTAINS PAYS, on a coutume, la veille de Noël, d'éclairer brillamment les fenêtres, et ces lumières multicolores présentent un beau spectacle. Bien des passants y trouvent une source d'inspiration, de courage et de réconfort.

La plus petite bougie peut aider à bannir l'obscurité, à éclairer une chambre, à l'égayer. De même, quand l'inharmonie semble prévaloir, si l'on applique une pensée claire au sujet de Dieu, de la Vérité, les erreurs du sens mortel se dissiperont et l'on verra paraître la santé, la liberté, la joie véritable. Le Psalmiste disait (Psaume 18:29-31): "C'est toi qui allumes mon flambeau; c'est l'Éternel, mon Dieu, qui fait resplendir mes ténèbres... Avec toi j'attaque une troupe armée; avec mon Dieu je franchis le rempart. Les voies du Dieu fort sont parfaites, la parole de l'Éternel est éprouvée: il est le bouclier de tous ceux qui cherchent en lui leur refuge."

Par la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle, la Science Chrétienne illumine la pensée. Elle nous révèle que Dieu est le bien toujours accessible et présent, le divin Principe, l'Ame soutenant toutes choses, l'Esprit suprême; que l'homme reflète l'Amour, l'Entendement divin. Elle nous apprend aussi comment doit être appliquée cette vérité scientifique: l'homme est spirituel, parfait, immortel, en possession de la maîtrise que Dieu lui donne.

Assaillie par un mal très douloureux, une Scientiste Chrétienne chercha la lumière et les directions spirituelles dans la Bible ainsi que dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Elle étudia soigneusement, à la page 417, ce conseil de Mrs. Eddy: "Affirmez les faits de la Science Chrétienne, — que l'Esprit est Dieu, et ne peut par conséquent être malade; que ce que l'on nomme matière ne saurait être malade; que toute causation est Entendement, agissant par la loi spirituelle. Puis soutenez votre cause avec l'intelligence inébranlable de la Vérité et de l'Amour, et vous remporterez la victoire. Lorsque vous réduisez au silence le témoignage contre votre plaidoyer, vous détruisez l'évidence, car la maladie disparaît." Ce passage lui fit comprendre la nécessité de réduire au silence le faux témoin disant que l'erreur était réelle, et de se confier dans l'Amour. Elle savait qu'elle aurait la victoire. Elle laisserait agir l'Amour, qui allumerait son flambeau. Elle attaquerait la "troupe" des mauvaises pensées; s'élevant plus haut que le rempart de l'erreur, — le témoignage des sens matériels, — elle revendiquerait, comme enfant parfait de l'Amour, son héritage divin. Elle savait qu'elle n'échouerait pas, car l'Esprit, la Vérité, agissait avec elle, et l'Esprit ne connaît pas d'échec. Sa pensée s'éleva vers l'Esprit, sa conscience temporairement obscurcie s'éclaira, et dans l'atmosphère spirituelle de l'Amour et de la Vérité elle trouva la lumière, la joie, la liberté. Elle était guérie! Les rayons de la Vérité avaient banni les ténèbres de la fausse croyance.

Les mauvaises pensées — crainte, haine, envie, tracas, ressentiment, pharisaïsme — semblent produire une obscurité mentale qui se traduit par la douleur, les souffrances, l'affliction, le péché; mais ces ténèbres disparaissent quand la reconnaissance, la joie, la compréhension spirituelle, la pureté, l'amour répandent leur lumière. Le moindre rayon de gratitude — une seule pensée de louange et de reconnaissance envers l'Amour divin — aide à chasser les ténèbres de la maladie, apporte une harmonie croissante et la compréhension du fait que la santé est spirituelle. La lumière de la joie révèle des choses toujours présentes, mais qu'on n'avait pas vues jusqu'alors: l'abondance et l'accessibilité du bien. La lumière de la compréhension spirituelle et de la pureté détruit l'angoisse mentale des tendances pécheresses et fait régner dans la conscience la paix et la sérénité. La lumière de l'Amour bannit les ombres de l'envie, de la haine, de la crainte, et leurs mauvais effets physiques. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 320): "L'étoile qui jetait son rayon d'amour sur la crèche de notre Seigneur, prête à cette heure-ci sa lumière resplendissante: lumière de la Vérité qui, encourageant l'homme, le guide et le bénit lorsqu'il se tourne vers l'idée naissante de la perfection divine éclairant l'imperfection humaine; elle calme les craintes de l'homme, porte ses fardeaux, l'attire vers la Vérité et l'Amour et vers la douce immunité que ceux-ci nous donnent à l'égard du péché, de la maladie, de la mort." Puis elle ajoute: "L'étoile de Bethléhem est la lumière de tous les siècles; c'est la lumière de l'Amour, baptisant aujourd'hui du nom de Science divine la religion sans tache, lui donnant un nouveau nom, et le caillou blanc qui symbolise la pureté et la permanence."

Puissent l'amour, la joie, la compassion, la gratitude, la sagesse, la paix, la miséricorde, éclairer sans cesse nos pensées! Alors vraiment notre prochain en sentira les rayons bienfaisants, porteurs de guérison. Que l'Amour fasse resplendir les ténèbres des sens matériels jusqu'à ce que le monde entier répète le chœur des anges (Luc 2:14): "Gloire à Dieu au plus haut des cieux, paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!"

Chacun de nous possède une individualité immortelle exprimant la lumière, l'amour, l'harmonie; elle émane de Dieu, source de tous les biens. Et le commandement du Maître, traversant les siècles, s'adresse à chacun de nous (Matthieu 5:16): "Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils rendent gloire à votre Père qui est dans les cieux."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Rumors, Capital and Otherwise ..... ***By R. L. S.***

Rumors of the wildest character are heard every day here in Washington, and because of the censorship are likely to continue for the duration of the war. It is a new experience for this reporter and we suddenly realize what it must mean to live in Germany or other occupied countries, where the situation must be a hundred times worse. When the normal occupation of news gathering is interrupted by some artificial means, however worthy the object or mild the form, the immediate result is to liberate rumors. That is what is happening here now. When you think it over, the result seems inevitable, but until it actually occurred we, for our part, had not foreseen it.

Apparently there is nothing to do but grin and bear it. Whether there will be means formed to check the sweep of rumors remains to be seen. If Washington becomes a world Capital and possibly the center of war strategy, the presence of rumors will be greater than ever.

Just now the wear and tear of the situation is on the press. They have their accustomed peacetime pattern of getting news and printing it. Now the sifting is blocked at one end. Washington is always a strange sounding board in any event. It is like a vacant house which sends back an echo from every empty room. But up to just recently, at any event, it was fairly easy to sift the true from the false. If an incorrect story were printed or a false interpretation got into the press it was promptly denied. Now it doesn't get into the press—it just spreads.

Hearing Is Believing

All sorts of real things are going on all over the city which everybody knows about and which gives a sort of credence to more far-fetched stories. We have always heard that word-of-mouth news spread like wildfire in Berlin. Well, we are prepared to believe it after the past week in Washington.

We could cite chapter and verse, but one of the difficulties in writing about censorship is that things are censored. So we must stick to the matters which have been denied. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for example, indignantly denounced as the fabrications of "fifth columnists" the story that the State Department had asked the Navy to relax its patrol in Hawaii at the request of Japan before the Pearl Harbor attack in order to produce a better atmosphere for peace negotiations. We had heard that rumor in three variants and half a dozen shadings before it reached proportions where it was publicly repudiated.

Another rumor which by now has probably spread all the way across the continent, and which hasn't been denied, and which isn't true, is that the battleship "Arizona" went down in such a way as to bottle up the whole American Fleet. We heard that story two or three times even after the Fleet had steamed out of the harbor to sea. Fortunately people here are already developing a skeptical reaction to rumor. Like false air-raid alarms, the situation will partly correct itself in time.

A story we like is of three high officials of a civilian agency meeting here in conference. It was before the Knox report on Pearl Harbor, and the subject of the Japanese attack automatically came up. Instantly a constrained silence fell on all three men. A fourth man, who tells the story, had every reason to believe that each of the three from connections with Congress or high Administration officials had inside information on the matter, or was cognizant of the rumors of heavy damage that were then spreading like wildfire. But none of the three spoke. They looked at each other and after a second or two awkwardly changed the subject. In a clumsy way they were being patriotic.

Reporters' Responsibility

But newspapermen have a job to perform. Rumors can't be just disregarded. Groups of reporters rush to nearby cities and stay up all night to greet a distinguished visitor who does, or doesn't, come. Maybe nothing gets into the papers about it after all. News bureaus are kept a-twitter with similar reports, which can neither be confirmed nor denied. From the viewpoint of the peacetime journalist it's a world turned upside down. Nobody is complaining, you understand. It's just a minor occupational readjustment that affects the press while the rest of the country is getting used to air-raid drills. On othe other hand, it does have certain significance, too, for the experience in Washington of the past few days shows that so long as you have censorship you will have its shadow, too, rumor. The two always go together.

If there is a moral in all this it is that in Berlin or Rome, where censorship is a thousand times stricter than in the United States, the rumor factory must be busy overtime. No wonder illicit German and Italian radios are still tuned in to London and Boston. The more factual such reports are, the better. The word-of-mouth transmission of news in Axis countries must be a vivid reality. Maybe there is another moral about this business too, but it hardly needs stressing. That is that censorship is something to which a democracy can resort only in great emergencies. At other times it would be self-defeating.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written Winston Churchill has arrived. He is the distinguished visitor referred to above, whose visit has now moved from rumor into fact. Correspondents welcome him —even those who stayed up all Sunday night on false word of his imminent arrival. It was just a rumor.

The Country Sings: Chicago

Business and Christmas Music ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

We're in for a feast of music this year. An invitation from a bank—yes, a bank—in Pikeville, Ky., that just came in the mail has reminded us of the subject.

War or no war, Christmas carols will ring out this year as ever. In fact it looks as if they would be ringing a bit louder. The old, familiar songs, with the old, familiar message, a message which the world is pretty eager to hear just now, will float out from the usual places, and from some unusual places—for example, that bank.

Down on State Street in Chicago, the main retail shopping street, loudspeakers on each lamp post even now are wafting out Christmas music over the hordes of shoppers. Some time ago, when the subject of Christmas music on State Street came up before the folks who plan things down there, it was decided to dispense with it this year. It seems that office people in the surrounding skyscrapers felt it interfered with their work. But no sooner was this decision made known to Chicagoans generally than they sent up such a cry of protest that the State Street planners scurried back into a huddle and rescinded the order. So State Street is having its music, and what's more transmission lines carry the same tunes to the passengers arriving or boarding trains at the Illinois Central Railroad station at Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue.

A number of railroad stations are helping their customers rise to the Christmas occasion. At the Union Station, for instance, throughout the Yuletide period there are organ recitals, and carol singing by choral groups. It is a continuous 16-hour program, from 7:30 in the morning until 11:30 at night.

And then, there's that bank, down in Pikeville, Ky. You don't somehow connect banks and music, the Christmas kind or otherwise. But music is nothing new for The First National Bank, of Pikeville. They've been singing there about every day throughout the year now for several years. Officials thought it would be helpful for both workers and customers.

But now comes in the mail an invitation card, which says: "Carols; Wednesday, Dec. 24th, 1941, 8:15 a. m.; You are Invited; The First National Bank—Pikeville, Kentucky; Open House Each Afternoon Before Christmas."

The music and singing part of its sounds good. But we were especially intrigued by the additional news that The First National Bank, of Pikeville, will also serve—fruit cake.

It's little human touches like this that will make this war more endurable. Fruit cake or organ music, business is done on a higher plane, bank customers walk out the revolving doors with firmer step.

Yes, we're in for a feast of music this year.

To Change the Subject:

Emphasis on Growing Up ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

Mornings when I pass the high school of our residential suburb at the peak of opening time, I often watch the girls coming along; then when I reach the city half an hour later and pass a big trade school for girls I see yet another crowd en route to school. Both groups are attractive and full of fun; but since a chat the other day with Miss Esther McNellis, Director of the Trade School for Girls, Boston, I have been thinking that they are, in one important respect, too far apart, and that we ought to give more thought to it. Our academic high school youngsters, most of them only two or three years from having to find their niche in the world, are still "children." Our trade school youngsters on the other hand already are dealing with many matters and thoughts of the adult world.

A foreign comment repeatedly made concerning America's attitude toward its young people is that we don't encourage them to grow up. We try to keep them children as long as we can. Knowing how most of us treat our young people at home and at school, I am inclined to agree with our foreign critics.

But it is likely to be different with our trade school youngsters. Economic circumstances, the nature of the training, and most of all the attitude of trade school teachers, actually encourages vocational school youngsters to grow up. In fact, when there are avaliable jobs, it is often difficult to keep them from leaving the nest too soon—so real to them is the workaday world.

That talk with Miss McNellis has brought all this home to me particularly in relation to youngsters making responsible contributions to defense. For while most of the girls in our academic high schools have been no closer to war than radio accounts, passing conversations, and the newsreels seen when attending some movie that features their favorite star; trade school girls have been dealing with defense materials and ideas for months and know it.

Many of those young trade school girls who passed me on the boulevard a few minutes later were stitching parts of parachutes and airplane wings, uniform collars, or embroidering the stars and intricate insignia on uniforms for Army, Navy, or Marines. They have been intent, too, upon mastering seevral of the more general skills that the wise and forward-looking directors of these schools think will be needed soon by the defense industries. Their attitude: "I must be ready." Hear Miss McNellis:

"When we teach them millinery work or any of the trades the public thinks of as our sole fields of activity, we must do it in such a way that they learn skills they can use in other fields as, for instance, the new demands of defense industries. Take gas masks, for example. I have just sent for samples of the ones that have proved the best designs. We shall 'break these down' to see how they are made, and go to work to learn. There are parts the girls can make and it is their job (and ours) to be ready."

Furthermore, the work must be perfect. Trade school youngsters must learn precision. All along the line they have to toe the mark of industrial inspection—not a B or a "passing," but accurate and shipshape work. All along the line they must measure their skills and understanding against adult standards, work toward meeting the demands of an adult world. This is a reality to them every school day—the boys as well as the girls.

We would not want to turn our academic high schools into vocational schools. There is an important place in the modern world for both. Nor is the trade school so perfect that it can learn nothing from the academic high school—as the trade school people well know.

But the trade schools do seem to deal with their youngsters more in terms of the adult world, and therefore have, I should say, this immediate and significant contribution to make to the education of American young people:

An emphasis on growing up.

Men at Pearl Harbor Rose Nobly to Emergency

Sudden calls to unexpected duties answered without regard to dangers—Newspapermen allowed brief glimpse of harbor—Damage seems less than reported—How men acted is saga of the sea.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 20, Delayed—For the first time since the battle newspaper men today were admitted to Pearl Harbor and given an opportunity for a side glimpse at the scene of action en route to the Officers Club where they were allowed to interview directly three officers who participated.

Having witnessed the great masses of smoke pouring out at the Naval Base from a 12-mile distance the day of the battle your correspondent approached the Harbor wondering and anxious how serious a condition would appear two weeks after. All was normal at first glance except new sandbags protecting the machine guns covering the gates. All the buildings were seemingly intact. There was heavy activity everywhere.

The interviews were arranged inside a building from which nothing of the harbor was viewable. There was a calm atmosphere and orderly activity. There was a long row of cots against the wall of what was formerly the lounge in the Officers Club.

Assumed New Duties

The interviewees consisted of a Lieutenant Commander whose Captain was killed beside him on the bridge and whose executive officer was blown overboard during the action leaving him in command of the ship, a senior medical officer who outlined the efficient operation of the hospital services which proved able to handle all cases on the day of action; And a Lieutenant who found himself directing the movement of a battleship during the action.

The following are highlights of their stories.

One ship getting under way during the action passed within 40 feet of the blazing battleship Arizona. The heat was so great that crews of the guns on the side nearest the Arizona were afraid it might explode the ammunition so shielded it with their bodies.

During the action a marine who had been detailed to serve a machine gun returned to the commanding officer during the action and requested that he pull out a piece of shell imbedded in his back 2½ inches. The officer found it too hot to pull out with his bare hands. After it was removed, the marine returned to his gun and remained there fighting Jap planes and the later fire until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when an officer happened to remember his case and ordered him to the dressing station.

Hours Meant Nothing

Due to a shortage of officers a yeoman of the first class was left in command of the damage control station of a battleship at an early stage of the action. He remained at his post discharging important officer duties until 4 o'clock when the station was flooded to maintain the ship's equilibrium.

Both of the line officers commended highly the skill and daring of the Japanese in the handling of planes. Both said the planes came as close as possible to their targets, but neither saw any evidence that any Japanese pilot deliberately suicided.

According to the testimony the Japanese used torpedo planes, dive bombers, and high-level bombers. One said that the worst damage was caused by the torpedo plane attacks.

A Lieutenant was aboard a hospital ship when the attack started. According to his observations the first attack was delivered at the Naval Air Base side of the harbor. Another Lieutenant commanding a ship berthed near the Arizona felt it desirable to move out his ship when flames from the Arizona threatened danger to his ship.

Engine Room Ready

He asked the engine room how soon it would be able to get the ship under way. The man in charge replied, half an hour. The Lieutenant immediately ordered the cables cut and rang the engine room signal. The engines responded immediately, regardless of the half-hour statement. The Lieutenant got the ship well away from all other ships, resulting in dividing the attention of subsequent waves of attack.

A young officer who found himself in command of a major ship said he was in the officers' lounge at 8 o'clock when he heard machine-gun fire.

"We saw 25 or 30 torpedo planes approaching," said the officer. "One dropped a 'fish' and it came toward our ship. About a hundred feet from our stern one of the raiders burst into flame. We were more or less stunned by the horror of it.

"Pretty soon the air seemed literally filled with planes. Dive bombers came over in two flights of five each and our antiaircraft shells burst right around them. I felt sure they were hit but they never broke formation.

"When I got to my ship all the guns were going and the bombs made a terrific blast—a swish like a stiff wind blowing through foliage. Flames were rising several hundred feet in the air and fire was spreading over the water toward our bow.

"We had our lines cut with axes and started working the bow out. We cleared the Arizona (battleship) by about 40 feet and as we were going down the channel we were dive bombed and hit several times. The ship shivered and shook violently from near misses as well as hits. Our antiaircraft and machine guns were pouring it into them all the time.

"We got the signal to stop and that interrupted our whole aim—which was to get out to sea and have a crack at them."

There was a steady and calm attitude everywhere we went inside the yard and on the part of all the naval personnel. The trip while offering limited opportunities to witness the scene of action and the aftermath leaves one with conviction that the damage was far less than original estimates, and that regardless of how unalert was the condition at the moment of the original attack the Japanese completely lost the power to ever catch the fleet off-guard again.

Hawaii's Morale

HONOLULU, Dec. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, in his first broadcast yesterday as Commander of the Hawaiian Department, praised Hawaii's morale, stressed the necessity of censorship because of the potential threat of enemy raiders and urged everybody to work together.

He disclosed that the distribution of foods, gasoline, and other essentials had been placed under single jurisdiction. Pointing out that some confusion was unavoidable, he said this would be remedied as soon as additional supplies were received from the mainland.

"These precautions are being taken for your (Hawaii's) protection," he said.

As an example, he cited the necessity of control over distribution of buckets, water, sand, and other equipment necessary for fighting incendiary bombs.

"The Army and Navy are operating as one and you can be confident that they will be employed effectively, and with your help, successfully," General Emmons said.

"If the courage of the people in the islands is to be maintained and the morale sustained, we cannot afford unnecessarily and indiscriminately to keep any number of loyal workers from useful employment."

General Emmons suggested that if any employer doubted the loyalty of any employee, he should check immediately with constituted authorities before taking any action.

"There have been very few cases of actual sabotage," the General said. "This does not mean that you can relax. Both the constituted authorities and the public generally must continue to be alert against possible saboteurs."

Pointing out that friends and relatives need not fear that arrested persons will be mistreated, he said:

"These people are not prisoners of war and will not be treated as such. I intend very shortly to permit the inspection of detained aliens by representative citizens and aliens in order that the public may be reassured as to the treatment they are receiving."

General Emmons cautioned "against believing and repeating rumors. By so doing you are playing into the enemy's hands. It is a time-worn trick of dictators, aggressors and saboteurs to undermine the confidence of civilians. . . .

"The Army believes the strongest defender is an intelligent defender."

Adding that the Army will keep the public informed of the facts, he said:

"Let me reiterate the necessity for pulling together. . . . We must remember that this is America and we must do things the American way. We must distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty among our people. Sometimes this is difficult, especially under the stress of war. However, we must not knowingly and deliberately deny any loyal citizen the opportunity of exercising or demonstrating his loyalty in a concrete way."

International

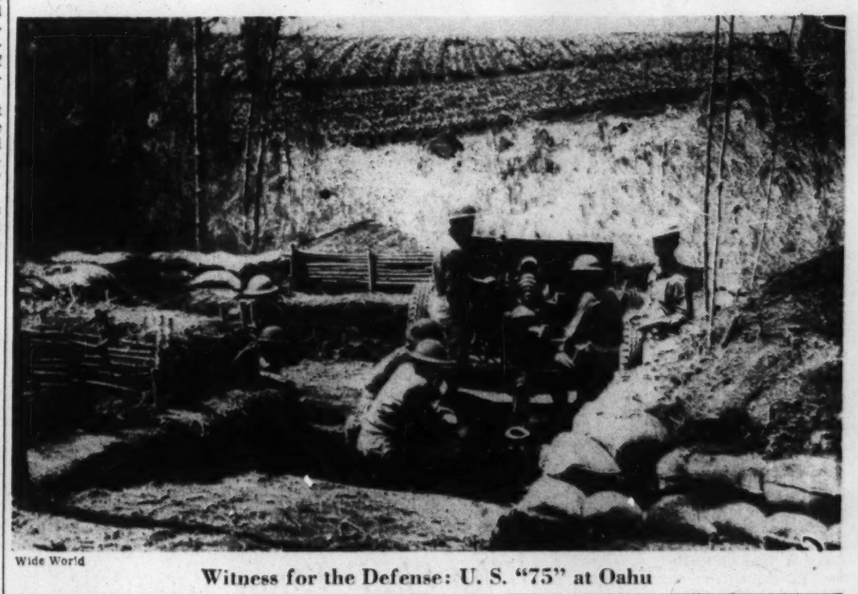
Mute Witness to the Japanese Attack

Happily the children in this Lunalili School at Honolulu were at their homes, since the attack came on a Sunday.

International

Honolulu's Cable Offices Are Stormed

As the people try to establish contact with relatives and businesses on the mainland.



Wide World

Witness for the Defense: U. S. "75" at Oahu

By a Staff Artist

Somewhere in Eastern Europe . . .

Today's Woman

Women Prove That Building Planes Is No Longer Just a Man's Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I used to work in a department store, but I wouldn't take that job back for anything in the world. I think this is the best job a girl can have in the State of Connecticut." Dorothy Grosko shook her dark curls vigorously as she slid another two-inch circle of bronze deftly into a gauge to check its roundness.

Olive Royal, working beside her, echoed Dorothy's sentiments. Olive had been employed by an insurance firm before she joined the inspection staff of the Pratt & Whitney Division of the United Aircraft Corporation in East Hartford.

There are thousands like them—girls from schools, homes, offices, beauty shops, and restaurants—now standing shoulder to shoulder with men in the great plants over the country that are turning out fighting planes for the defense of the United States and her allies.

"Is the work monotonous?"

The answer was a vigorous "No." "Why, I've been here seven months and I haven't had my turn at all the different jobs yet," said Olive.

Proud to Be Serving

Six other girls told me the same thing. And their satisfaction was due not alone to good wages and hours. They were proud to be working in one of Uncle Sam's vital defense factories.

There was patriotism in the very atmosphere. The plant was hung at intervals with the Stars and Stripes—great flags that spread like guardians over the rows upon rows of metal parts destined to fly to the defense of the rights and liberties the Flag stands for.

At Dorothy's table, girls neatly clad in blue smocks were inspecting seat valves. The aluminum bronze glistened like gold in the bright sunlight that filled the plant. Dorothy slowed down her work to explain each process. I had to bend close to hear, above the constant whir of sound, above the incessant hum of machines, and the clink of metal on metal as the manifold parts of airplane engines took form and moved from production to inspection to assembly lines.

Using four different gauges Dorothy tested in turn the thickness, the roundness, the inner and the outer diameter of each valve ring. She showed me her blueprint, a diagram of the valve, listing each point she must check. This was her guide. Besides testing with the gauges, she had to check visually for nicks.

"A nick may mean a crack in the metal," she explained, "and that means the valve won't stand up under heat."

With her quick, expert fingers she also tested the sharpness of each edge. "This one's too sharp," she said, handing me a ring. "Feel the difference?" She gave me another. I felt. "That one's O. K." The first valve clattered into the reject box as she spoke.

Realize Their Responsibility

Each blueprint item checked, she stamped the valve with a serial number and with her own inspector's number. Every nut, bolt, screw, piston pin plug—every least part—receives its inspector's number. Every day, thousands of these small parts pass through the nimble fingers of the 375 women employed there. Stamping her number on them is a constant reminder to each girl of the vital importance of her job. She is personally responsible for each part that bears her number and she knows it. That responsibility lasts during the life of the engine in which the part eventually takes its place. She knows that if she puts her stamp on a bad part, it may mean the life of a pilot and his crew, and the loss of a plane that is vital to the defense of her country.

"The girls accept this responsibility," said Queton Millar, Supervisor of Inspection. "They are proud of the part they are playing in national defense."

Turnover Is Small

Pratt & Whitney employment office records show that its women employees are an average age of 23 years, unmarried, and earning better than $100 a month—and they are a well-dressed group.

"They must be high school graduates," Mr. Millar said. "They need their high school mathematics. A few of our girls have college degrees. It is to our advantage," he went on, "if we can get girls who have had trade school training in the reading of blueprints and the use of micrometers, but we train many from the ground up.

"While we take girls right from high school, we also have girls who have been stenographers, hairdressers, domestics, clerical workers—almost everything you can think of. But apparently they like their work here, for the percentage of turnover among our women is very small, even smaller than it is among our men."

In aircraft factories all over the United States, women are proving that they can put in as good a day for national defense as the men. Gone with the wind is the idea that making planes is a man's job. While at Pratt & Whitney women's special adaptability for fine precision work is turned to account only in the inspection department, in several other plants enthusiastic young women by the hundreds are now demonstrating their skill on the actual production line.

Keep the Men Hustling

At the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation in Hagerstown, Md., riveting, sheet metal work, and many tasks involving the skilled use of light tools now feel the touch of feminine hands. "We are finding," says J. Carlton Ward, Jr., president of Fairchild, "that there seems to be no work dependent on skill and dexterity that these women cannot be taught to do very well indeed."

A tour through the Fairchild factory reveals women engrossed in the same kind of jobs that the men are doing. Many riveting teams consist of a man and a woman.

"Does she keep up with you?" one veteran riveter was asked about the attractive girl who was bucking for him.

"She keeps me hustlin'," he grinned.

Suppleness and an ability to stay on their feet through an eight-hour shift are qualifications requisite for women who go into metal and machine work. For other tasks such as sewing and machine tending less emphasis needs to be placed on these characteristics.

"Women," says Mr. Ward, "have a superior tactile sense. That makes them valuable in any delicate operation. They have, in addition, much greater patience than men at repetitive tasks. They follow instructions literally and skillfully."

At Vultee Aircraft, Inc., in California women have proved highly efficient on some 30 different types of direct production work. Their light touch accomplishes certain delicate riveting jobs better than men can do them. They excel at the type of repetitive operations required in the electrical sub-assembly department — installing conduits in junction boxes, for instance. They also operate drill presses, paint sprays, and install fittings and equipment in fuselage structures moving along Vultee's powered conveyor assembly line. Some of Vultee's machine shop women have qualified for such skilled positions as those of hand turret lathe operators and aluminum welders.

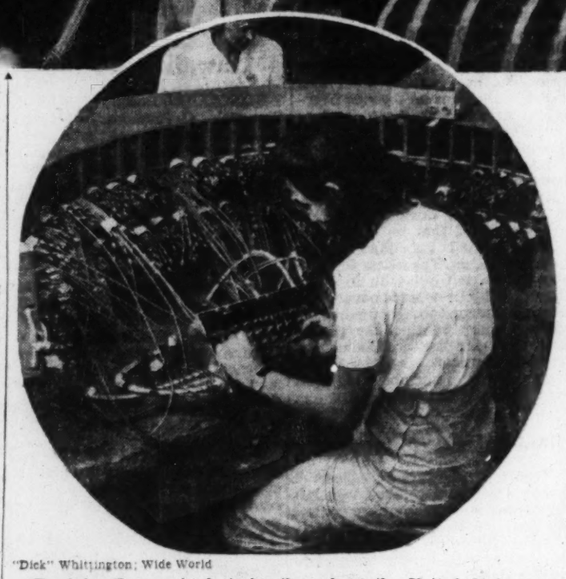
Previous Experience Helpful

Most of the more than 300 women employed at the Vultee Field plant have had previous factory experience and consequently, according to company officials, the training problem has been at a minimum. Some of the girls have built and operated their own amateur radio stations, raced automobiles, and made hobbies of auto mechanics. Numbers of them have had long experience in operating machine tools in other southern California plants.

In San Diego, women at the rate of nearly 100 a week are joining their husbands and brothers on the production lines of Consolidated's big bomber plant. Clad in slack suits of royal blue gabardine, yellow socks, and low-heeled black oxfords, these women are "doing their bit." Rapid expansion of the number of women workers is considered vital to the nation's defense, for production of the all-important bombers must not falter for lack of workers in case husbands and brothers are called away to war.

American women have proved their capacity in Uncle Sam's factories. They have seized every opportunity offered and they have made good. Now that war is here, there is no telling how much more help Uncle Sam will need from them. But they'll be ready, even as their sisters in England.

Alice Myers



"Dick" Whittington; Wide World

Feminine fingers, in factories throughout the United States, are giving wings to the fighting forces of Uncle Sam and his allies. Top left: Women inspecting piston pins in the Pratt & Whitney plant at East Hartford, Conn. Top right: Masked to protect her from paint fumes, this girl is putting the finishing touches on canopy structures in one of the paint shops at Vultee Field, California. Center: Working right along with men in the ribs, spars, and brackets department at the Vultee Aircraft plant, these women are busy riveting a center wing rib. Below: Installing conduits in a basic trainer fuse box. Vultee has found that women excel at the repetitive tasks required in the electrical sub-assembly department. Women working on production lines wear slacks for convenience and safety. Some plants have a regulation color that easily distinguishes the women workers.

Scottish Mothers Take Canadian Lads to Their Hearts In Warm Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Edinburgh

It was a November day in the Scottish capital. Mist hung over the Castle Rock and the sun was trying to break through. It was then I noticed the three Canadian boys. They were leaning against a hoarding and doing nothing at all. For a moment I felt diffident about speaking to them—then I remembered their mothers in Canada. Overcoming my hesitation, I invited them to a café near by. They came so willingly that the rest was easy.

"How are you enjoying your leave in Scotland?" I asked.

They were too polite to say that it was rather dull, but obviously the vaunted Scottish hospitality had not reached them yet. All their friends had told them to take their leave in Scotland, because the folks there wanted the Canadians.

"So we do," said I, "but what have we done for you?" The lads it developed, had not been around much and were returning to camp in England soon.

"Come to Sunday dinner with me, please," said I. "Sure," they all said.

"Now be sure you do come," I admonished, as I wrote down address and directions. I could see in their eyes that they would be there.

We Besought the Butcher

On Saturday I postponed my visit to the butcher until the rush hour was over. He told me he had nothing in the shop. In vain I reminded him that he himself had told me to come late and he would keep something. "And now," I finished, "I have three Canadian soldiers to feed!"

"I'll gie ye a wee bit o' potted meat," he said kindly, and was hurt when I said that was useless.

At last he did give me some meat—all my ration for the household of three for that week. It was not what I had hoped for, but it was better than nothing. I relented enough to accept the potted meat, too, which would do for supper. Then I returned to placate our kind-hearted maid, who thinks that all soldiers should be fed on the fat of the land—war or no war.

On Sunday I found the three lads already at home when I returned from church. They were of Danish, French, and Scottish extraction, but they were all good Canadians. They loved to talk of Canada and as I had been there, years ago, that was a bond.

They Preferred the Fire

After dinner the Canadians were taken round our local mountain to see the view, and we were able to compare Arthur's Seat with Mount Royal, which I, too, had seen in an autumn mist. Then they returned to tea and more talk. There was an entertainment for soldiers in a picture house near by, but they preferred the fire and books.

After supper they sat and talked long of their home and their families, of their girl friends and their hopes for the future. We told them how grateful we were to them for coming over to help us, but they brushed aside all such talk. They wanted to come they said. "That makes it all the greater to us," we said.

Late in the day the telephone rang. It was a friend to ask wistfully, "How did you get them?" as if they were rare specimens of flora or fauna. "Just picked them up," said my sister kindly, though she knew that would not be easy to the wistful one. Many of the women of Scotland never see a Canadian soldier without thinking of his mother, and the desire arises in their hearts to give these lads something homely and friendly and kind during their time here.

Thank you, Canadian boys.

Thank you, mothers of Canada.

I. C. G.

Madeline Torrens Is the Genius Behind Many a Wedding Scene

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'Marriages Arranged' wouldn't do as a name for the profession I found myself developing," Madeline Torrens explained, as we talked about the helpful and extremely successful career she has developed for herself, "so I called it 'Wedding Consultant.'

"It is one of those genuinely necessary businesses that just seemed to take it upon itself to grow. Nobody sat down and thought it up. It wasn't a bright idea. Even now, though I have assisted at more than 1,800 weddings, keep two assistants busy and could employ more, my only office is my car."

Madeline Torrens leaned back in her chair thoughtfully, wondering at my questions, looking at me from her wide blue eyes as if it were next to impossible to sort out the details of this Wedding Consultant career of hers as a business.

"It has all seemed such fun," she said, flashing one of her engaging smiles my way, "that I find it difficult to define as a commercial enterprise. Though of course it is that, and a lucrative one. And best of all, there is plenty of room in it for others, particularly for those who have had no special training.

"It is a profession that is essentially a 'natural' for women. Women are supposed to know intuitively just about all there is to know about weddings, whether they've ever been married or are still hoping. But when it comes down to brass tacks, it takes someone who knows the ropes. The wedding day is the time of all times when a bride and her mother need a friend. There are a thousand and one things to think of, undreamed-of details that must click to make the affair run smoothly. That is where the wedding consultant comes in. She is a kind of solid, dependable, behind-the-scenes friend.

"A wedding consultant, as I see it," Miss Torrens continued, "has a wonderful opportunity to practice the gentle art of understanding people and getting on with them. There is nothing of a dictatorial character about her work. She never manages a wedding, but assists the bride and her mother. She makes sure that she gets their ideas and never tries to substitute her own. When the carefully considered plans come to a focus she wants to be sure that they reflect the bride's own ideas and character, that they have given the latter form, as a hand does a glove."

Miss Torrens, who majored in economics and history in college, and says she knows nothing about home economics, finds her chief assets in this profession to be executive capacity and tact.

She makes a complete budget for everything connected with the wedding, except the clothes. A complete service consists in handling the invitations; arranging with the caterer; getting the musicians, the canopy, the cars; making all the church arrangements; displaying the wedding presents; arranging the bridal table; supervising the rehearsal the day before the wedding; having the photographer on hand at the crucial moment, and even the policeman.

This is the full service. But as Miss Torrens says, "We do as much or as little as is wanted." A flat fee is made at the beginning, according to what is desired. A wedding can be run from $300 up to $5,000 or $10,000, depending on the type of the wedding and the size of the reception, Miss Torrens finds, and she will go anywhere that she may be wanted. Already, beside her native New Jersey, she has carried weddings through in Massachusetts, in Ohio, and in North Carolina.

"Generally we like to start our plans for the great day about six weeks ahead, but I have done it in 48 hours and handled 100 persons at the reception. This business teaches you a lot about people, and I have found that only about one per cent of those with whom I deal are really difficult—the kind that worry and fume and want to be in the midst of everything. As a rule, if you work with them, get their ideas and help to develop these, you find wonderful co-operation and much gratitude.

"I never see most of the weddings I attend," Miss Torrens laughed. "I'm nearly always out in the pantry or somewhere else behind the scenes looking after the machinery. And, as for knowing what the bride or anyone else wears—I never have the remotest idea. But I always stay until the reception is over and everything has been put back the way it was before the wedding descended on the house. This I feel is a complete service and the kind that should be rendered by a wedding consultant.

"I can't imagine why more people haven't taken up this work," she said, "there is so much of it to do. The draft has speeded weddings up, too, and not long ago I handled eight in one week. That was quite a large order," she admitted, "but I seldom have less than two or three a week. Strange part of it all is that I'm not married myself."

Our Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Various nuts and nut products are becoming more abundant in markets all over the country. Shelled nuts are probably cheaper than nuts in the shell if the weight of the shell and the labor involved in cracking are considered. To prevent the oils in nuts from becoming rancid and unpleasant in flavor, shelled nuts should be stored in airtight containers in a cool, dry place away from light.

If you wish to store shelled nuts in large quantities, it would pay to put them in jars from which the air has been exhausted in a boiling water bath. Sterilize pint or half-pint jars and allow them to dry. Fill with shelled nuts and partially seal the jars. Place them in a hot water bath that comes up about two inches on the side of the jars, and let them remain in the bath while the water boils for 30 minutes. Then seal, cool, and store in a cool, dark place.

Almond paste to be used in making macaroons, candies, cake frostings, and fillings can be made at home. Use blanched, unroasted almonds. Mix 1½ cups ground almonds, ¾ cup of sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt, ¼ cup of water and 4 drops of almond extract. Cook for 20 minutes in a covered double boiler. Stir mixture while it is cooling, and then pack in a covered container and store in the refrigerator.

Coconut paste may be made in the same manner by substituting fresh coconut for almonds.

* * *

Salad vegetables to be used uncooked should be kept cold in a covered, ventilated container, or in a dampened cloth bag to prevent wilting. Root vegetables, such as beets, carrots, turnips, and radishes, should be kept cool to prevent their drying out and losing quality. They can be stored for a long time in a cool, well-ventilated place if any that show signs of spoiling are removed immediately. Vegetables that can be stored can usually be purchased in large quantities from the producer cheaper than in retail quantities, but to the lower price must be added the cost of home storage, if any, and of loss from spoilage. The greatest care must be used in buying vegetables for storing, because it does not pay to purchase large quantities of vegetables that do not keep well.

Who Shall Know England?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have seen England in beauty, and England in sleep,
Lying carelessly with her flowers, her downs, and her sheep;
With her little churches, her cathedrals, and old worn stairs.
I have seen her hurried and harassed, and full of cares;
I have seen her machines going, night and day,
And her tired workers, and her workers when they are gay;
I have seen her seas by Tintagel's shore.
All this I have seen, and more.

Who can tell me how beautiful England is? Her beauty is a delight:
The moon shining over the channel on a clear night;
The larks singing in her meadows; the meadows in hay;
The sun rising over the copse, bringing in the day.

But what is England now? I have not seen,
I cannot see her for the mist in between;
I cannot see her for the day that is dying;
No, I cannot see England in the seas where she is lying.
I can feel England; I can feel the thought-throbs of her heart,
Through the long days, I can feel how they stop, and start;
Through the long nights, I can hear them like the sounds of her sea;
But what are they saying? Can they tell that to me?
England, have I known you? Or shall I ever know
Any more about you than that the snow
Is still, in the winter, on your mountains; that the spring
Still comes in beauty; that your birds still sing?
This I know, and this I know, and hold it to my breast,
That until you find rest, England, the world shall not find rest.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Old-Fashioned Party Fun for New Year's Eve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we invited a dozen friends to spend New Year's Eve with us, we had in mind vague plans for the usual run-of-the-mill affair. I would purchase paper hats, tin horns, and the rest of the paraphernalia that make up the usual party.

Guests and the rush of holiday time kept me from shopping until two days before the New Year. I went from one store to another only to be told, "I'm sorry, the paper hats were sold out two days ago"; "I'm sorry, all the place cards are gone"; "I'm sorry—" There was nothing in the line of New Year's party material to be had in our town.

At first I was panic-stricken. Our invitations were out! What could we do?

Then I got to thinking of the parties we used to have at home in the country. Nobody ever thought of buying party trappings then, and we certainly never lacked for a good time.

Invested in Crepe Paper

That night we invested in three packages of crepe paper, red, blue and yellow, a tube of paste, and a sheet of heavy art paper such as is used for water coloring.

We were going to have a party, willy-nilly.

You've no idea until you try, how much fun it is making paper hats. The children helped, too, and each one followed his own ideas. We scorned the regulation type of paper hat. Ours were up-to-date, tricky little pancake affairs, with rubber bands to hold them on. Two of them savored of the military with upstanding pompoms; one was an old-fashioned bonnet with crepe paper ribbons to tie under the chin; and one was a red modernistic bird's nest affair with yellow birds perched on it.

When they were finished, we looked them over, not without misgivings. Suppose our guests wouldn't think them rather clever, as we did. But we refused to be discouraged. We had gone all out for a homemade party.

The place cards came next. I found pictures of a boy and girl garbed in the fashion of the gay nineties. The girl wore a saucy sailor hat and the boy a queer-shaped derby. With the aid of carbon paper and a box of crayons, we concocted place cards from the art paper. Those on which the girl was drawn were for the women, those with the boys, for the men. The head of each figure came just above the middle of the card. By cutting around the head with a razor blade and bending down the sides, we could make the card stand up.

Wrote Jingles for Each

We wrote New Year's wishes in the form of jingles, which were slipped under each plate to be read just before the dessert was served. The verses were simple, based on some special aversion of each guest. For instance, there was this one for my husband whose work necessitates early rising, which he detests:

"What shall we wish for good old Artie
As we attend his New Year's party?
This year he'll be no sleepy head
But happily hop out of bed."

For a centerpiece we used a very crude and funny Father Time made by draping cotton-batting about the family ketchup bottle, pulling the cotton into shape for a beard and adding the features with a pencil. His high hat and scythe were fashioned from heavy paper. By his side, on the small mirror unearthed in one of the bedrooms, was a fat 1941 cherub, made in the same way by placing the cotton about a squatty salt cellar.

For entertainment we played old-fashioned games such as, dropping beans in a bottle, running a potato race, and tiddlywinks. Prizes for single games were tiny candy bars, the kind that cost a penny apiece. For those winning the greatest number of games during the evening, there were real prizes.

Refreshments Were Simple

Refreshments were simple: a salad, a huge platter of cold cuts and deviled eggs, white and rye bread with which the guests made sandwiches to their liking, herring which is a "must" at every New Year's party, homemade date-nut bread, a hot drink and the usual olives, pickles and jams. For dessert there were devil and sunshine cakes. All very easy to prepare and no trouble to serve.

Although we felt somewhat apologetic about this party, to our amazement it proved to be the most successful entertaining we had done in years. The guests were hilarious over the funny hats; the place cards were individual; and the fortunes with their good-humored jibes added to the jollity of the evening.

The fact that the usual trappings of New Year's Eve were lacking seemed to increase the enjoyment of the guests, and we began to wonder if a return to an old-fashioned party once in a while might not be a good idea. Such a party is fun for any age group.

L. K. B.

Army Chef Steals The Show

The sight that most amazed the throngs who flocked out to Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, Texas, on Open House Day recently was the table of pastries and other sweets displayed by Corporal Theodore Owezarak, veteran Army chef. Cinnamon rolls, pecan rolls, snails, butterflies, coffee cakes, cloverleaf rolls, butter tea rolls, upside-down cakes, and cream puffs were arranged in tempting array.

The Corporal told his admirers that the table full of pastries was made from ingredients costing $1.18. He also explained that 500 cinnamon buns could be made in the Army for a total cost of $2.50; that 100 men can be fed cake for 50 cents; and that his fellow chefs can produce pie for two cents a cut for the soldiers.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, December 23, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A Museum 'as Accessible As A Dime Store,' as Friendly As a Next-Door Neighbor

By Karla V. Parker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Scorning to hide behind the dignified term of "public relations," Frank L. Du Mond, director of the Grand Rapids Public Museum, says "The museum director is a salesman purveying a specialized type of goods. He will do well to study sales methods, advertising techniques, and commercial house displays, and adopt them to his needs."

How earnestly he believes in these precepts is indicated by the structure and planning of the Grand Rapids Public Museum which counts its visitors by hundred thousands. How contagious his enthusiasm is shown by the fact that he was able to convey to the Museum Commission and the City Commission his dream of a new type museum which would "be as accessible as a dime store," planned to "retail museum services to the public."

The old red-brick museum was set far back from the street, and while inviting to a tired traveler on a hot summer day, had little to recommend it to a busy passer-by who had but a few minutes to spare. The new museum is set flush with the sidewalk, without even a sloping entrance. Three steps and you are in. Windows with often-changed displays, too, are directly on the sidewalk. Some of them are always planned in accord with current interest: seasonal, historic, or indicative of the trend of events. Certainty of the application of this type of museum philosophy was the result of a period when the museum used an automobile showroom as an annex for a short time.

Selling Campaign

It was while this "annex" was available that the special interest exhibits were instituted, a form of "salesmanship" which was the beginning of the strong measure of support now enjoyed by the museum. It was early in the depression that the budget was cut 87 per cent by the city fathers, and Mr. Du Mond held a staff meeting in which several conclusions were reached. Among these was the determination to work out a legitimate selling campaign that would enable us to sell ourselves on merit to the community."

Realizing that the population of Grand Rapids is predominately of Dutch extraction, and that the Dutch preserve and cherish family heirlooms in abundance, the first Dutch exhibit was planned, and received not only the co-operation of several hundred interested Hollanders, but presented a very comprehensive exhibit of objects illustrating Dutch culture and crafts. The museum for a month became a replica of provincial rooms displaying thousands of authentic objects both antique and modern. Evening programs included lectures on the art and culture of the Netherlands; folk dances, and choruses in costume were also featured. A beautiful pageant given in a large high school auditorium was presented the two last nights as a grand finale. Thirty thousand people entered the erstwhile museum in 30 days, almost as many as had ever visited the old museum in a single year. The news story of the museum's Dutch exhibit was reprinted in the Netherlands as well as in many cities of the United States.

After the Dutch exhibit, there came in quick succession a number of smaller special-interest exhibits. There was a series of Pioneer Days and skilled Old Timers were asked to do candle dipping, candle molding, spinning, weaving, and even bullet molding. There were hobby shows, demonstrations, and an exceedingly appealing growing wildflower exhibit. When the attendance tripled in one year, and people began to go out of their way to see the window exhibits, it dawned on the general public that the museum was a major educational and recreational factor in community life.

It probably was these special exhibits that saved the museum. It certainly had its influence when a bequest fell to the city for a prescribed form of educational use. Mr. Du Mond's foresight, the support of the public now thoroughly interested in museum possibilities, the inability of the city to carry out the terms of the will, the cooperation of the heirs, and eventually the City Commission, resulted in a WPA project; and after a long wait, Grand Rapids had its new Public Museum.

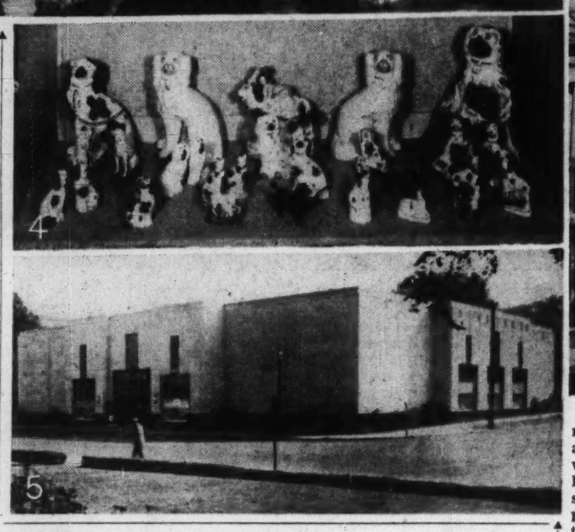
Public Interest Continues

Public interest has continued with the completion of the building. For example, insistent protests by a number of organizations prevented the issuance of a liquor license to a near-by recreation hall. The Museum has many group meetings—P.-T. A., Camp Fire, and Scouts, combined with museum tours.

The building includes definite plans for these community groups. The regular auditorium seats about 200, and besides the stage has a compact, well-equipped kitchen in the rear where tea and hot rolls may be prepared, and a goodly stock of bright-hued china ready for use.

Although the curtailment of the staff under the 15-mill limitation has meant considerable decrease in the direct contacts which school children that used to be a part of museum service, Mr. Du Mond, who is essentially an educator in spite of his businesslike language, still retains a deep sense of the museum's place as a supplementary factor in public education. He is always ready with suggestions and advice to teachers. He is constantly building up his store of visual aids. These are exhibits of various types, mounted birds and animals, slides, and now include a number of dioramas constructed as scale models for the habitat group of Michigan mammals.

Particularly interesting to school groups are the series on transportation and the evolution of the home. These, too, are scale models, and are not only fascinating from the standpoint of the educational and historical record but are remarkable for their intricate and skilled artisanship. The work was done largely by a staff from the WPA and is of a type which would be difficult or impossible to obtain in any but a town with the background of old-world manual craftsmanship long a part of the furniture industry.



The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Museum reaches the people in many ways, and is loved by young and old, a real center of interest and education in its community. (1) This picture shows a young owl which Bobby and Marion Du Mond are feeding. He is only one of hundreds of deserted babies brought to the Museum and given personal care and help until able to be "on their own." Mr. Du Mond is a past president of the State Audubon Society. (2) Miniature reproduction of ancient Swiss lake dweller's home, part of a series of scale models illustrating the evolution of the home. (3) Frank L. Du Mond, Director of the Grand Rapids Public Museum, finds out what it is like to be popular with the city's school children. (4) Portion of a (Staffordshire china) toy collection, one of the Museum's exhibits, and said to be the most extensive collection of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. (5) Except for its display windows facing on two streets, the Museum building is windowless. Artificial lighting prevents fading of exhibits and adds to the effectiveness of the displays.

Introducing a Few of the Poets Of Our Own Time

Learning to Enjoy Poetry
Last of four Tuesday articles

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Requested to help the student "to select from the welter of contemporary poetry some of the lovely and perhaps lasting poems, I must necessarily omit mention of a vast amount of poetry which is appearing in books, magazines, and newspapers. A good deal of it, nevertheless, serves for the time being to inspire, or stimulate, or instruct, and on that basis justifies its existence.

What will last it would be rash to predict but when the beauty or power of a poem so grips the reader's imagination that it cannot be forgotten, one might, I think, presume to entertain some hope of its endurance. Readers, of course, do not respond alike; so let the comment be understood as of necessity limited to a single point of view.

Among British Poets

Walter de la Mare and John Masefield seem to me to stand out, among the British poets of today, as assured of immortality. Examples of their poetry were published in the first article in this series. Close to them I would place Eileen Duggan, a native of New Zealand, who received, in recognition of her writing, in 1937, the Order of the British Empire. Of the unforgettable is her "Twilight," reading:

"I was driving the cows and the frogs were soothsaying,
'Woe, land and water! All, all is lost!'
It was winter full grown and my bones were black in me:
The tussocks were brittling from dew into frost.

"The earth looked at me, ears up in a stillness.
I was nine at the time and a coward by fate:
The willow-trees humped into cringing old gwaggers,
And the cows lunged up unicorns passing the gate.

"A sudden wind clouted the nose of our chimney,
It rumbled and bellowsed its sparks in a spray;
I took to my heels in the terrible twilight,
For I thought that the sky was blowing away."

Alfred Noyes deserves a place in this group under discussion, both for his past poetry of England, with its Chaucerian roots, and his recent writing, including the stirring address to Hitler, "If Judgment Comes." Laurence Binyon, Siegfried Sassoon, and Richard Aldington cannot be left out.

Among American Poets

For loveliness and lastingness in the American poets of today one need not search very long. Robert Frost and Robert Nathan come first to mind. Frost's poignant understatement, his ability to scoop all there is and more than there is out of every cubic inch of New England ground, and his skill with colloquial phraseology, put him in a class all by himself. One of his best-loved poems is "Mending Wall," beginning:

"Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast,"

and stating:

"Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.
Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down. . . ."

Robert Nathan, a sensitive and lonely voice, of true poetic instinct, cannot comment on the immediate scene without bringing into his lines that which was before time began. In his poem, "At the Symphony" (César Franck, D Minor), he writes:

"The 'cellos, setting forth apart,
Grumbled and sang, and so the day
From the low beaches of my heart
Turned in tranquillity away.

"And over weariness and doubt
Rose up the horns like bellied sails,
Like canvas of the soul flung out
To rising and orchestral gales;

"Passed on and left irresolute
The ebony, the silver throat . . .
Low over clarinet and flute
Hung heaven upon a single note."

Interpreter Of Democracy

Few poets of America today are more highly respected than Archibald MacLeish, who is a profound thinker and has found original ways of expressing his concept of the western world and its relation to the rest. His "America Was Promises" is one of the most stimulating of his works. For sheer lyric beauty Edna St. Vincent Millay long ago took her place among the writers of her country. Jean Starr Untermeyer, from a high poetic level, reaches the heart. A recently published collection of poems by Josiah Titzell shows him to be a poet of great talent. Lew Sarett is a poet of power and beauty, a genuine voice of America, having, in the words of Carl Sandburg, "tall timbers, fresh waters, blue ducks, and a loon to him."

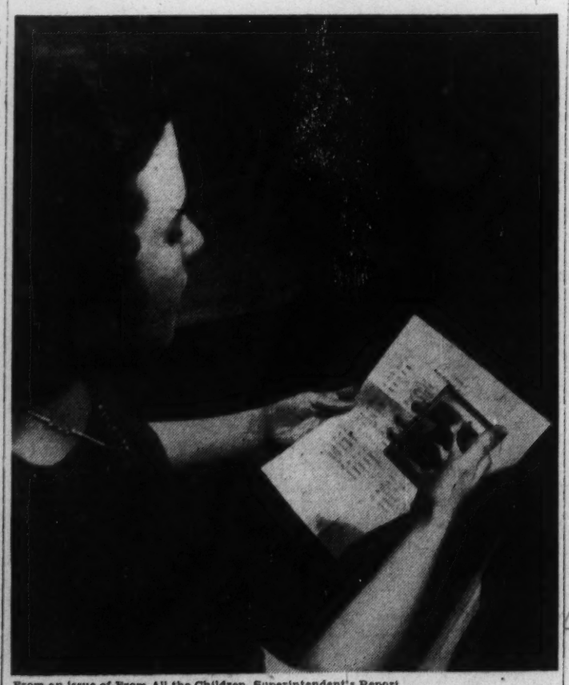
One of the most readable of lyricists now writing is Frances Frost, who makes skillful use of her New England countryside, its landscapes and seasons, and the people who live in it and by it. She tells us:

"The ram's bell falls upon the frosted wind;
swaying and murmurous, the dim flock follows:
there was a summer they have left behind
when moonlight poured into the slumbrous hollows."

Robinson Jeffers has a place of some importance among contemporary Americans. He seeks his "calm at the whirlwind's heart," and though he has been referred to as a "poet of tragic terror," he has much to say that is worth hearing. He is a master craftsman, and he reaches at times, through his obvious struggle with the physical world, a position in which he is acutely aware of reality.

Few would wish to miss the poetry of Stephen Vincent Benét, of Joseph Auslander, or Audrey Wurdemann. Some of the finest sonnets in English, in our own time, have been written by George Santayana, a native of Spain who received much of his education in the United States. He belongs to the "metaphysical" class, first noticeable in Donne, Traherne and Vaughan in the seventeenth century.

If not for "lovely," at least for "lasting" work I think I should mention Dorothy Parker, who hides a poetic heart under a brave and penetrating wit. If some of the ancient Chinese epigrams have lasted through the ages, I see no reason why hers should perish. They're just as good.



From an issue of From All the Children. Superintendent's Report. New York City Public Schools

How Do You Look When You Talk?

This pupil in the Richmond Hill High School, Queens, is practicing clear enunciation by reading lists of specially chosen words aloud. As she does this she watches her lips form the letters. Try words making use of the various consonants and vowels. It is good practice in clarifying your enunciation. Furthermore, with attention, you may find you can look more attractive as you speak. Some people need to smile a little or at least to take off that stiff expression. A mirror has such uses.

Regular Part Of College Courses

Since Spring, Principia (College) has been licensed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to offer C. A. A. Civilian Pilot Training, and Natural Science 171, "Introduction to Aviation," is now a regular part of the college curriculum. Flight training is also available at near-by Alto Airport. For undergraduate men who are physically qualified, who have reached the age of nineteen and have had one year of college, the United States Government will bear the cost of flight instruction. The second class in aviation is now hard at work in the classroom and in the air.

The war has also made itself felt among the household and maintenance staff as men and women have gone to work in near-by defense projects. More than ever, undergraduate help is being used to keep the college running smoothly. College men worked in the hayfields, in the college forest, and here and there about the campus under the direction of the landscape crew all during the summer and are continuing as part-time workers wherever their help is needed in keeping the campus shipshape.

—Progress at Principia

Children's Radio Programs

A report on present-day activities in the field of children's radio programs, "Broadcasting to the Youth of America," prepared by Dorothy Lewis, is now available from the National Association of Broadcasters, 1626 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Especially valuable in the report are brief descriptions of many local children's programs.

—Ohio State University News Letter

Through the Editor's Window

Carols Are Songs of Democracy

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christmas season offers a prime excuse for singing carols—those enchanting folk melodies of all time so rich in simple faith and neighborliness. Let us prolong this singing into the New Year. For me, the turn of the calendar into November is usually a sign to sort out from the stack of music all my carol books and collections, and have them handy at the piano and reed organ for frequent home singing. Then I linger over them far beyond the traditional Twelfth Night.

Tomorrow evening the carolers will be trouping through the narrow up-and-down streets of old Beacon Hill, each group headed by a leader with a lantern; and the bell ringers will line up in their semi-circle, their hand bells sounding out in turn the notes of "God rest you, merry," and "The first Noël." Will carolers be stopping before cottages in English villages, one wonders? And are there those with the heart to sing them along the quaint little side streets of old Rouen?

The carol is a song of democracy. You know, of course, that baek in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the church services were all in Latin and the people themselves knew only a few of the more frequently repeated phrases. Furthermore, the "hymns" were plainsong tunes, some of them very beautiful, but in their character formal and solemn.

* * *

Among the common folk, however, there were always singers, and a body of song, religious and secular, had probably always been handed down. At first the traditionalism of the clergy, then the narrowness of Puritanism, kept from the church this natural expression of joy that persisted in home and market place.

Like the democratic spirit of people, though, the carol had vigor. With the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the mystery plays and a few hymns had appeared in the vernacular, in England and on the Continent, and the carol, too, emerged into the open.

Bands of villagers went about singing carols from house to house, and were invited into the Great Hall of the manor. It was a joy time, a happy time, and a time when rich and poor, high and lowly, could greet one another, held by a common bond. It was as if the spirit of the simple people through its very reality claimed for them their right of democratic relations with all men.

* * *

Most important to the carol is the tune. This is just the reverse of the hymn, in which the words are the more important. The carol is likely to be a dancy tune, or gaily sweet. The name "carol" itself stems from "carola," a dancing choir. Its natural spirit is joy. There are, as you know, religious carols and what might be called secular carols, an example of the one being, "The first Noël," and of the other, the ancient "The boar's head in hand bear I, Bedecked with bays and rosemary." The wording and rhyme-schemes of many of them cannot survive critical scrutiny, but for sheer democratic spirit and genuineness, and for priceless evidence of the way people thought and lived in an earlier day, they are always worth a sympathetic, imaginative reading.

If you love people you are likely to love carols. More than any early group expression, except perhaps some of the early English ballads, they actually take us among the men, women, and children of their time.

In the Puritan era, and in the formalism of the eighteenth century, the carol had to go underground. But with the emergence of a more democratic feeling both earlier and late, it too came forth into the light, and swept its people, high and humble, along together in a group expression of vigor and simplicity.

* * *

There is significance in this. With the folk song, the carol is evidence of genuine democracy. It is of and by the people, and belongs to all freedom-loving lands today. When we sing carols we sing into our hearts the fundamental oneness of democratic expression all down the years.

So, with the unknown scribe of a fifteenth century manuscript collection of carols, we say:

"I pray, Sirs, both more or less
Sing these carols at Christémas."

A Tuesday Column

Defining By Elimination

Basic English
Twenty-fifth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We may well ask ourselves at this point why we need to know about definition for the purposes of daily discourse. This question I would like to leave until a later article, and take up here its value in the work of education.

It is easy to see that the teacher or writer needs to be constantly on his toes to clarify meanings of words. In the teaching of a subject the whole point of an argument may be lost if the student has misunderstood the meaning of one word which the teacher has used. Perhaps the student may have only a limited number of uses for a certain word in his vocabulary, and the teacher has used that word in a new or different sense: one which the student has not come across. In this case the student will probably translate the word into one of the meanings he already has. Naturally, if he is intelligent at all he will choose the meaning which seems to him to be most appropriate to the sense, yet in so doing perhaps miss the point of his lesson.

Example Of Mixed Meanings

On the other hand, the teacher may be so familiar with his subject that he is constantly using words in special meanings understood only by himself. Through a terminology that is too individual and specialized he may be failing time and time again to communicate adequately with his pupils.

Here is an example which might illustrate this point in a very broad way. A story was being read to a group of ten-year-old children about a prince who had to undergo terrible hardships before he was finally invested with royal rights. Most of the children had picked up the word invest from conversations between adults, and rightly assumed it to be putting money into something or other. "Royal office" certainly smacked of coffers, and the children had assumed that the young man had come into great wealth at his happy ending.

From his example we clearly see how the problem of word expansion, the ways in which words lend themselves to other things similar to themselves, ties up with our new problem of definition as an integral part of language function. In defining *invest* for the children we might well begin with the physical although less common sense, that of putting on special clothing, with the connotation of endowing the person with office. From then it would go by steps to the putting of money into a business concern.

Choosing Among The 25 Routes

To use our definition routes (given in the last lesson) to explain the simplest sense of *invest* we might use the route of physical causation: a person is changed in rank by a physical act. Or we might use the route called State: a person invested with priesthood is a person in the state of being a priest. Or we might invent a new one and explain the word by a route of Changing State! To get the best results all three could be used together with any other that the teacher could think up.

Perhaps the reader is thinking that this digression is far from the subject of Basic English. If so, I beg his patience and ask him to remember that my object is to teach him far more than the skill of writing in Basic English; and some examples.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

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Woodrow Wilson Play on Horizon—Midweek Radio Prospects

War President Regarded As a Figure of Tragedy

By John Beaufort

New York

New York is to have a play about Woodrow Wilson. A year ago—even a month ago—that announcement might have occasioned no more than polite interest. Today, it is news of importance for many reasons but mostly perhaps because it proves that a democracy can be at war and still not flinch from discussing in public the mistakes of the last peace.

To Austrian-born Otto Ludwig Preminger that is a point to be made about the new play which is entitled "In Time to Come." It is important, too, that a Viennese should be directing and producing a play about Woodrow Wilson. The Howard Koch-John Huston study of Wilson's four final, tragic years as President will open on Dec. 28. That will be three weeks after the country found itself at war with Germany a second time and began sharing the international crisis which Wilson foresaw when his plan for peace was set aside. Dec. 28 is also the anniversary of Wilson's birth.

* * *

During Mr. Preminger's luncheon hour the other day, between rehearsals of the drama now preparing for its Mansfield Theater opening, he talked not only about "In Time to Come" but about the theater's role in the war, and about the state of public thought which faces a producer.

"The play is of particular significance at this moment," he said, "since it points out the pitfalls that must be avoided when peace is made again. It is, in essence, a warning signal that we must prepare now if the peace that the world seeks now and that Wilson sought then is to be brought about."

Mr. Preminger said that he thinks of Woodrow Wilson as a tragic figure in the Greek sense—a man struggling for the highest ideals against inward and outward forces which eventually destroy him.

Among the inward forces was, of course, what came to be regarded as his rigidity and coldness. The European treaty negotiators, cynicism, indifference, opportunism, greed, and fear, and the opposition in America led by Senator Lodge, were the outward forces which, not unlike the Fates of a Greek tragedy, frustrated his efforts for humanity, deprived the League of American participation, and all but destroyed the Fourteen Points.

But the Fourteen Points have not perished, Mr. Preminger pointed out. They have re-emerged, to a remarkable degree, in the Eight Points of the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement. He directed attention to the significance and symbolic progress of the fact that, whereas Wilson did not make his historic European voyage until the last war was over, President Roosevelt met Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the high seas several months before this country became an avowed belligerent in the struggle against Fascism. Frequently, as he talked, Mr. Preminger stressed the idealism and humanitarianism which he felt Wilson had done so much to inspire in Roosevelt.

"However, I do not believe we can be too dogmatic in our parallels when we are talking about these things," he said. "It seems obvious that Hitlerism is merely Kaiserism streamlined, just as it is obvious that Roosevelt admires Wilson. But the people are nowhere the same now as they were in 1917. They are better informed. They know what is going on. They understand more."

That is one reason why Mr. Preminger does not believe that there can be any hard and fast rules, based exclusively on the experiences of the last war, as to what the public is going to respond to in the theater now. He sees prosperity for the entertainment industry, but not the boom of the last war. And he does not expect that theatergoers are going to demand exclusively frivolous and escapist plays, musicals and light comedies.

* * *

"Because the public knows more than it did last time," he went on, "it is not hysterical. Its eyes are open. Americans are facing their sudden new crisis with grim determination. This new and more mature spirit, I think, gives serious plays a great chance if they are interesting and thrilling enough. I have not long ago seen 'Blithe Spirit' and found it a very funny play. But I think there should be a variety in the kind of plays that are presented. They cannot all be frivolous."

Mr. Preminger talks carefully, guarding himself against being quoted on "off-the-record" remarks. He possesses what one has become accustomed to accept as the Continental manner. With the feeling of background and culture, one also senses a showmanly shrewdness. Doubtless owing to his playing of a savage Nazi consul in "Margin for Error," one expects Mr. Preminger to be more formidable than he is.

Although his reputation extended through several countries in Europe, Mr. Preminger's recent Broadway efforts as producer and director—mostly of comedies—have not been successful. The opposite was true of his revival of "Outward Bound." Talking to him, one feels that perhaps his recent failures have served as experiences to guide him in future theater ventures.

"It is more difficult to have a good frivolous play than a good serious one," he said, with perhaps a touch of feeling.

"In Time to Come" is both a serious and a potentially significant play. It deals with Wilson's second term in office, from the second inaugural in 1917 to just after Harding's inauguration in 1921. The play closes with the reading of a note, sent to the President by Colonel House, whom Wilson would not see, which embodies both the theme and the title of the play. Its closing paragraphs read in part as follows:

"What may seem a failure at this time will one day find its justification as a model for what must never be allowed to happen again. Surely the day will come when your idea of the nations united to preserve the peace of the world will be put forward anew. And our people will know then, as we know now, the nature of the forces that operated against us—and that knowledge will be their weapon to achieve the fulfillment of your idea.

"You and I are no longer in politics; we must look to philosophy now. The truth is no less the truth because the world is not ready to accept it. For those among us who call themselves practical men—those whose creed it is to avoid their responsibility to the world—have seemed to prevail over us. But in time to come they and their kind will be found impractical, and yours will be the final victory.

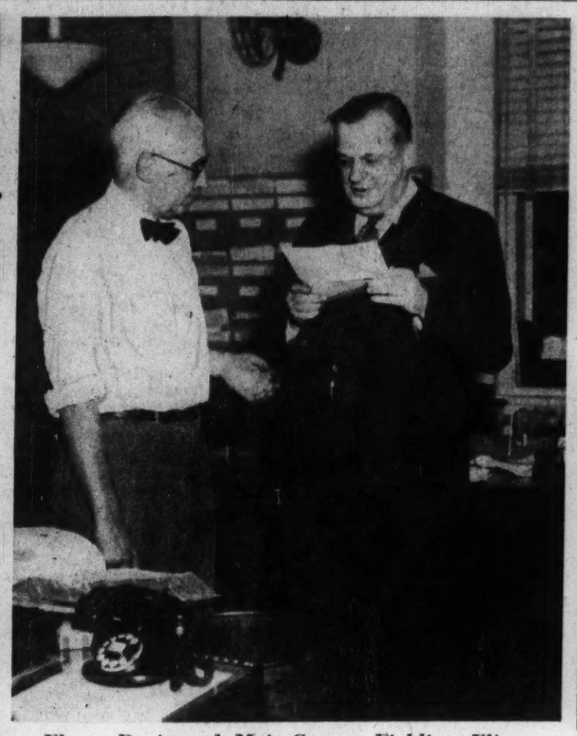
"Men in the future will ask God to bless you, Governor, as I do now.

"Ever your friend,

House."

Edmund Gwenn

To play Scrooge in a serialized version of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" this week, WNAC, at 12:45 p. m. With him is Ted Donaldson, who is playing "Tiny Tim."



Elmer Davis and Maj. George Fielding Eliot

Experts on news and military situations shown at Columbia Broadcasting System's new room in New York.

Rudy Vallee and Lionel Barrymore

Mr. Barrymore is to play Scrooge again in Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." Mr. Barrymore is to perform the role this year in Rudy Vallee's program, Thursday, NBC-Red-WNAC, at 10 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein

Musical director of WOR and conductor of Symphonic Strings and Sinfonietta programs over Mutual network.

Holiday Programs on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A holiday fantasy, in comedy manner, with Edna May Oliver as the storybook "Queen," is part of the Burns and Allen session tonight, NBC-Red-WNAC, at 7:30. Paul Whiteman is cast as Humpty Dumpty, Bill Goodwin as Aladdin, Jimmy Cash as Tommy Tucker, and Senor Lee as Jack Horner.

A Treasury Hour program will bring Judy Garland, Marlene Dietrich, Cary Grant, Red Skelton, the King's Men, and John Nesbitt to listeners, from Hollywood, and Alec Templeton, Sabu, Fredric March, and Florence Eldredge, Allan Reed, Tito Guizar, with regular cast members, from New York. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith and C. M. Chester, chairman of the board of General Foods Corporation, sponsor of "We the People," are to be Eddie Dowling's guests on the pre-holiday radiocast of that program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Betty Hutton, jitterbug singer, becomes a member of the Bob Hope company, and Madeleine Carroll will be a special guest. NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Sir Ernest MacMillan, Toronto conductor, has scheduled a program of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" Overture and Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major, for the first of two appearances with the NBC Symphony Orchestra. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

CBS's "Report to the Nation" is to show how the Red Cross was prepared for the Japanese attack on the Philippines. WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

President Roosevelt is to be heard in an all-network radiocast of the annual traditional lighting of the Christmas tree on the White House lawn, CBS-WEEI, NBS-Red and Blue-WNAC and WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 5 p. m. Later, Eamon De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, is to be heard in his annual holiday greeting to Americans, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Fred Allen is to play a traditional holiday role and is to have Helen Jepson, Metropolitan soprano, Larry Robinson, actor, and Jeanne Pidgeon, Iowa State student, as his guests, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

As the day nears its close a special program of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite in narrative form, with Frank Black and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, followed by the Trinity chimes and a choir singing "Silent Night," is to be aired over NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 p. m. Sir Thomas Beecham, British conductor, is to direct a special CBS concert of traditional music, with chorus and orchestra, WEEI, beginning at midnight.

Thursday

Programs which have become traditional holiday features are to be heard this day. The annual message of King George VI to the British Empire will be relayed to American networks at 9 a. m., and Mutual has scheduled a recorded re-radiocast at 4 p. m. British children will be heard exchanging greetings, from the United States, Canada and South Africa, with their parents in the British Isles, CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30 a. m.

Pickups from Illinois, Wales, Los Angeles, somewhere in England, London, Iceland, and Libya are scheduled in a special CBS program titled simply "Christmas Comes to the Little People of the United States and Great Britain," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Norman Corwin's holiday fantasy, "The Plot to Overthrow Christmas," will be aired over CBS-WEEI at 4 p. m. "Lum and Abner" are to give their annual story of a holiday in the Ozarks, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:30 p. m.

Lionel Barrymore is again to play "Scrooge" in Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," in Rudy Vallee's program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m. William Saroyan's special holiday story, "There's Something I Got to Tell you," is to be aired over CBS-WEEI at 10:15 p. m.

"Christmas in the New World" is to bring entertainment from Montreal, Rio de Janiero, and Buenos Aires, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

The Council of Democracy is to present "A Battle Cry for Victory in a Free World," featuring performers and musical groups from Axis-conquered nations, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1 p. m.

Salvatore Baccaloni, Metropolitan basso, is to sing "Madamina," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Varlaam's Air from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov," Dr. Bartolo's Air from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," and "La Vendetta" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Art Shows in Boston

Through Dec. 27 paintings by the Bay State Artist's Guild will be on view at the Boston Art Club. There are oils and water colors.

The members of this Guild seem to have made a special effort this season to furnish the best exhibition possible through their collective energies. They have succeeded. There are several painters of notable capacity, and others show a praiseworthy attempt to paint in an earnest and thoughtful way.

Outstanding are the pictures by Anthony Milici both in oil and water color. "Jefferson Mountain" is painted with understanding and imagination, and "Boat Yard" is a fluent and expressive water color. Laura Bilodeau's "Road to Mountain" betokens the freshness of springtime. The New England countryside is subtle from the painter's viewpoint and lacking in obvious picturesque attributes. These painters try to capture something of the evasive, tenuous quality of atmosphere. They record the chill in the air, the warmth and dampness. They try to impart a feeling of fertility, verdancy, and growth. Each painter has his personal quality, his measure of intensity, enthusiasm, and buoyancy.

In this exhibition we note the work of Giragos der Garabedian for clarity, A. F. Denghausen for serenity, Thomas Drummey for breadth, Joshua Tolford for vitality, Muriel McLatchie for meticulousness, Priscilla Crozier for vividness, Charles Buckler for allusiveness, and Priscilla Trotter for characterization. Other exhibitors are Grace Shepard, Harry Elfbaum, Manley Butler, Angelo Valenti and A. S. Cooley.

* * *

Paintings of Fire Raid

The pictures which will be on view at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, through Jan. 3 are timely, instructive, and shocking. They are first-hand records of fire, tumult, and destruction in London. They surpass any photography which we have seen, for they are in full color, having been painted by London's auxiliary firemen, who fought the attack.

Here is functional art; art related to experience; art which can teach and warn. The exhibition differs substantially from many predecessors at the Institute, for while modern painters have dealt with violence and fire and explosion pictorially, they have treated them symbolically or with imagination. The London firemen have replaced fiction with fact. They made no effort to heighten the moment, to enlarge, exaggerate, dramatize, for the destruction exceeded the bounds of fancy, and the firemen had but to record faithfully what they saw, provided they could steady their hands sufficiently to put it down with legibility. Trained painters abandoned all mannerisms; somehow stylistic affectations seemed out of place.

What we perceive in the many paintings is the tremulous touch, the horrified wonder at this spectacle of fire. There still exists a margin of difference between the camera record and the portrayal that has been contrived by the human hand, under—in this instance—the overwhelming pressure of circumstances. D. A.

'Pie in the Sky'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Whatever encouraged a professional showman like Edgar MacGregor to co-produce and direct "Pie in the Sky" was not disclosed at the Playhouse Monday evening.

The play which Bernadine Angus, its author, describes as a comedy, goes into details—some of which are highly offensive—about a Social Register family's attempts to marry off their son to an oil heiress. The son merely wants a job and the girl he loves.

The cast includes Oscar Shaw, Luella Gear, Marjorie Peterson, and Enid Markey. Lyn Logan, co-producer, appears as the oil heiress. Miss Logan's acting is in a stage of development not yet ready for Broadway. Herbert Evers and Barbara Arnold do what they can to introduce a normal element into the jaded atmosphere for which Donald Oenslager has provided an appropriately depressing background in imitation marble.

Candidates for 'Best' Films

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures has made its sixteenth annual announcement of its choices of the "best" films of the current year.

The following choices of the Committee on Exceptional Photoplays "are made on the basis of artistic merit and importance." Best film of the year, "Citizen Kane"; best foreign-language film, "Pepe le Moko"; best documentary film, "Target for Tonight," with honorable mention given to "The Forgotten Village."

The 10 "best" American films, in order of preference, are: 1, "Citizen Kane"; 2, "How Green Was My Valley"; 3, "The Little Foxes"; 4, "The Stars Look Down"; 5, "Dumbo"; 6, "High Sierra"; 7, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan"; 8, "Tom, Dick and Harry"; 9, "The Road to Zanzibar," and 10, "The Lady Eve."

The "best" documentaries chosen are "Target for Tonight," "The Forgotten Village," "Ku Kan," and "The Land."

On the basis of popular appeal two polls have been taken, one of the Review Committee of the National Board and one of the Motion Picture Councils affiliated with the board throughout the country.

The choices of the reviewing committees, in order of preference, are: 1, "How Green Was My Valley," 2, "Sergeant York," 3, "Citizen Kane," 4, "Here Come Mr. Jordan," 5, "The Little Foxes," 6, "Dumbo," 7, "The Philadelphia Story," 8, "Blossoms in the Dust," 9, "Meet John Doe," 10, "One Foot in Heaven."

The choices of the Motion Picture Councils, in order of preference, are: 1, "Sergeant York," 2, "Blossoms in the Dust," 3, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 4, "The Little Foxes," 5, "Meet John Doe," 6, "One Foot in Heaven," 7, "The Philadelphia Story," 8, "Cheers for Miss Bishop," 9, "Fantasia," 10, "Citizen Kane."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Lady Comes Across," presented by George Hale. Starring Jessie Matthews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor, 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"International Lady," George Brent, Basil Rathbone. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore—
"Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt and Fay Wray. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:30, 5:55, 9:35.

Orpheum—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Small Town Deb," Jane Darwell and Bruce Edwards. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Paramount—
"International Lady," George Brent, Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3, 6:05, 9:10.

Scollay Square—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time—America at War," "Duties of a U. S. Forest Ranger," "South American Cowboy," "Ottawa, Canada—Today," "Isles of Fate," "Donald Duck," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Statler—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix—
"New March of Time—Dutch East Indies," "Christmas in Sweden," puppet-cartoons with music by Andre Kostelanetz. Disney's Donald Duck. Travel, Sports and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40, a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—
"I Cover the Waterfront," 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Captain Caution," Claudette Colbert. 9 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 6:40, 9:55.

Uptown—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 8:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and M. O'Hara. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "This Way, Please," Fibber Magee and Molly. "Lancer Spy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:35, 4:50, 8:09. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Jean Perry and Roger Pryor. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Badlands of Dakota." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.
University: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:35, 4:50, 8. "March of Time," 2:50, 6, 9:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Spooks Run Wild." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. "Dangerous Lady." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagen. 3:28, 9:28. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "Birth of the Blues, Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Maltese Falcon," H. Bogart, Mary Astor. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, R. Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, 2:45, 8:15. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 7, 9:45.
Park: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:17, 9:32. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "The Eternal Gift." "They Meet Again." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

MALDEN — Granada: "Texas," Claire Trevor, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:05, 6:25 9:45.
Maplewood: "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8:05. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 3:20, 9:20.
Orpheum: "Six Gun Gold," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "Ice Capades" Jerry Colonna. 1:45, Evenings 7:11.
Strand: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 9:30. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2:15, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Flying Blind." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 3:50, 8:25. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 6:40, 9:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:15, 9. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "International Squadron," R. Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and Robert Benchley. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yank in the R. A. F.", Tyrone Power. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. "Saint's Vacation." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Navy Blues," James Stewart. "Ringside Maise," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 2:09, 7:54. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 3:35, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Private Nurse." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: Closed Monday and Tuesday for alterations.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3:26, 7:55. "Accent on Love," G. Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2:15, 6:40, 9:32.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
WALT DISNEY'S DUMBO in TECHNICOLOR!
Plus Co-Feature
RISE and SHINE
JACK OAKIE • LINDA DARNELL
GEORGE MURPHY • WALTER BRENNAN

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
George Brent • Ilona Massey • Basil Rathbone
"INTERNATIONAL LADY"
Plus: "MARRIED BACHELOR"

STATE • Loew's • ORPHEUM
20c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
MERLE OBERON
"LYDIA"
Edw. G. Robinson, "Unholy Partners"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fredric March • Martha Scott
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
Plus: "SMALL TOWN DEB"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Opens Mon. DEC. 27 Seats Now
CHERYL CRAWFORD Presents
THEODORE AL. George Gershwin's
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Book and Lyrics by Dubose Heyward and Ira Gershwin
Hear again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So," and others.
Evs. 55c, $2.75 • New Year's Day & Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20. New Year's Eve.: $1.10, $3.30

MAJESTIC—Opens Dec. 27 SEATS TOM'W
RUTH GORDON in
PORTRAIT of a LADY
A New Comedy by ALEXANDER KING & CHESTER ERSKIN
EVES: 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MATS. 55c to $2.20

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon. Dec. 29
"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE
Alexis VELOZ and YOLANDA
DANSATION
JERRY SHELTON, Accordionist
Duo-Pianists . . . HARRY & JOHN HYNDA
with VICENTE GOMEZ, Guitar Virtuoso
New Year's Eve.: $3.30 to $1.10. Evs. $2.75 to 83c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20 to 83c. Tax Incl.

SHUBERT—LAST 7 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
George Hale Presents Jessie Matthews in
THE LADY COMES ACROSS
with MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS
Evs. $2.20 to 55c; Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH • OPENS CHRISTMAS EVE Seats Now
2 SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE AT 8:15 and 11:30
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S NEW COMEDY
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
with Keenan Wynn • Edith Atwater • Will Geer
Evs. 55c to $2.75; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c to $1.65

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN Thea., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Dec. 25, 26, 27; Jan. 1, 2, 3. Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Dec. 25, 26, 27, 30, Jan. 1 and 3

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Dec. 26, 27, Jan. 1 & 2

Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre."—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
MATS. DEC. 25, 26, 27, 29, and JAN. 1 and 3
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MACBETH
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace C. Aubrey
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 2:40
Matinees Next Week: TUES. and SAT.

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."—The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Friday & Saturday 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
An M.G.M. Picture with
HEDY LAMARR • ROBT. YOUNG
RUTH HUSSEY
With the Music Hall's Great Christmas Stage Show
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved. Circle 6-4600

Don AMECHE • Joan BENNETT
'CONFIRM or DENY'
with RODDY McDOWALL
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

Ending of All Passenger Auto Output Hinted by Knudsen

Business and Industry

OPA Revises Iron, Steel Scrap Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced yesterday a general revision of iron and steel scrap prices intended, it was understood, to boost returns to dealers and stimulate collection of scrap.

Broad terms of the revision were made public, and it was explained that a detailed price schedule would be announced soon—perhaps today.

The schedule segregates various types and grades of scrap according to their use, and fixes price ceilings for each type of consumer.

The "use" classifications are open hearth, which contains seven grades: blast furnace, which contains four grades; electric furnace and foundry, which takes in eight grades, two of them entirely new, and gray iron foundry, which contains six grades of cast iron scrap.

Maxima Assigned

All the open hearth grades except machine shop turnings are assigned a maximum price of $20 a gross ton at Pittsburgh. Machine shop turnings, which are used by both open hearths and blast furnaces, are priced at the same level as the blast furnace grades or $16 a gross ton at Pittsburgh.

Electric furnace and foundry grades are priced at levels somewhat higher than open hearth grades to allow for the additional cost of preparation for electric furnace use.

Open hearth operators are specifically forbidden to buy electric furnace and foundry grades, through a provision forbidding them to pay more than the ceiling price for open hearth or blast furnace types.

Excluding cast iron scrap, the method of computing maximum scrap prices at the shipping point has been changed so that dealers now may make use of the "most favorable" basing point, instead of the "nearest basing point in terms of transporttaion charges." Existing geographic price differentials are unchanged.

Two New Grades

The addition of two entirely new furnace and foundry grades—heavy cut structural and plate scrap and cut automotive steel scrap—is intended to replace steel rails scrap, which now is virtually unobtainable.

All cast iron scrap, a type used primarily by gray iron foundries, has been segregated into a separate appendix of the price order, with a provision for maximum prices on a regional shipping point basis.

Shipping point prices for the six grades of cast iron scrap are broken down into three regional groups. Prices for Group A, which takes in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, are as follows:

No. 1 cupola cast, $18; No. 1 machinery cast, drop broken, 150 pounds and under, $18; clean auto cast, $18; stove plate, $14; heavy breakable cast, $16.50; charging box size cast, $17.25.

Prices for Group B, which takes in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Florida, are $1 higher in each grade of cast iron scrap, while the prices for Group C, which takes in all States not named in Group A or Group B, are $2 higher than the Group A prices for each grade.

Seen Ending Shortage

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Government's action in revising iron and steel scrap prices to permit larger returns for lower grades, was seen today in steel circles as a move likely to end a shortage that was slowing up operation in numerous mills.

"It clears the air and will restore a steady flow of supply," asserted one of Pittsburgh's largest scrap brokers. "A short time after the new schedule was announced I booked a 750-ton order, one of the largest in weeks."

Scrap consumption in the United States is running higher than 4,500,000 tons monthly, with steel mills and manufacturing concerns furnishing about one-half of the supply.

This year's consumption will be around 52,000,000 tons, compared with the former all-time record of 41,687,000 tons set in 1940 and the biggest World War mark of 26,800,000 tons used in 1917.

Open hearth furnaces in the past month have been forced to close in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Johnstown and other points. In each case where the mill was engaged on war orders the OPM has issued priority orders taking scrap from someone's stock, to permit reopening of the furnaces.

G. M. Discontinues Income Security, Benefit Plans

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced that because of the war its income security and layoff benefit plans, which have been in effect for three years, will not be continued for 1942.

The plans were designed to assist employees by wage advances in periods of low employment or layoff due to model changes and the changing demand of the public for General Motors products, a corporation spokesman said.

"Every employee is familiar with the orders of the Federal Government to curtail commercial production," he added, "and since the plans were designed to take care of the fluctuating employment in the automobile industry and were not designed to meet a war emergency, which is a national problem, we must discontinue them."

Line Between Arbitration, Mediation in Disputes Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When government steps out of the circle of mediation and attempts arbitration of labor disputes, it is proceeding in the direction of the disruption of "every fundamental principle" that is today a measure of its service, in the opinion of Miss Frances Kellor, Executive Vice-President of the American Arbitration Association, in a foreword to the forthcoming number of the Arbitration Journal.

Miss Kellor, who has had 25 years' experience in the field of arbitration, holds that when arbitration is applied to disputes, the parties involved should name the arbitrators, determine their exact powers, formulate rules of procedure and conduct their own proceedings, availing themselves of the arbitration law. She defines arbitration as "a civilian self-regulative procedure maintained by management and labor, and declares it is not adaptable, as is mediation, to a transfer from an economic environment to integration in the political system.

Miss Kellor's article is published simultaneously with consideration by Congress of a stricter labor law governing strikes and attempts now under way here to arbitrate the dispute between the United Mine Workers of America and American steel companies owning so-called captive mines.

Judicial Process

Viewing arbitration as a judicial process where the arbitrator sits as a private judge and is called upon to determine the legal rights and economic interests of the parties according to the records and proofs presented by the parties themselves, Miss Kellor says in such a practice there is "no place for compromise or bargaining."

"Arbitration functions under a free system of enterprise," she continues. It has for centuries been born and bred in it. It is a method of self-regulation. It is a civilian activity in the sense that it is wholly voluntary and depends upon the will of the parties. Any effort of government compulsion or coercion would, therefore, utterly destroy its efficacy.

"To compel parties to accept arbitration would be to deprive them of their free right of trial at law and of their voluntary right to waive such trial. Arbitration does not, therefore, lend itself to government intervention or legislative compulsion, and any encroachment is to be resisted if arbitration is to retain the integrity of self-regulation."

Miss Kellor says mediation, on the other hand, is a process which the Government can control or in which it may participate. She defines it as a system of bargaining and compromise—"the antithesis of arbitration"—which operates best outside set procedures and without rules, the job of the mediator being to reconcile the demands of the parties so they will continue to work together and settle their own grievances. Any arbitration operating on such a basis is only "glorified mediation," she declares.

Would Cease Confusion

"Let us cease to confuse mediation with arbitration, for only here can clear thinking begin," she says. "Let us use arbitration clearly to interpret and apply labor agreements. Let us use arbitration law and the courts to give permanence to decisions by legal enforcement of agreements and awards. Let us frankly concede that the integrity of arbitration would fail without them. Let us forego an administered proceeding for mediation, but cling with tenacity to it for arbitration.

"Let us not forget the difference between a conference table and a hearing, between a conversation and evidence, between a tribunal and an informal meeting and between a recommendation and a decision. And let us not forget the contract basis of arbitration and the admirable procedural laws that enforce it.

"If mediators and arbitrators, with respect for each other, will go forward together, each to his separate task with his own technique, and pool their experience in the general cause of industrial peace, we shall do away with confusion upon which, in its multiple forms, labor disorders thrive. We shall then build confidence in both procedures and faith in both mediators and arbitrators. In the present world conflict no other course lies before us if we would drive disputes out of American industries in a manner befitting the democracies in which we live."

Miss Kellor has been executive vice-president of the American Arbitration Association since it was organized in 1922.

Further Auto Output Slash Foreshadowed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Demands on the Nation's automotive industry for production of war material—guns, planes and tanks—together with the shortage of rubber may halt construction of pleasure automobiles completely within a few months.

William S. Knudsen, OPM director general and member of the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board, hinted this in telling a Congressional committee that represenatives of the industry would be called to Washington to discuss further curtailment.

To a direct question as to whether there was going to be any passenger car production after Jan. 1, he replied:

"Is there going to be any rubber left?"

The special House committee investigating national defense migration of workers and concentrating particularly on disruption in the automotive industry received assurances from Mr. Knudsen that the nation's factories were being converted for war work "as fast as the tooling can be done," and the "little fellows" would get their share.

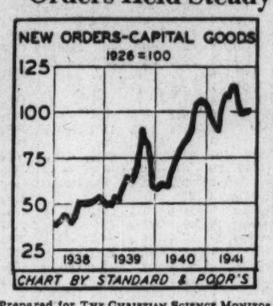
Earlier, spokesmen for the automobile industry pledged their cooperation in the conversion program, but emphasized that it could be carried out only as fast as the tools and the skilled labor could be provided.

Representatives of Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Hudson, and of automotive parts manufacturers, testified that approximately 260,000 persons in their plants would be thrown out of work, temporarily at least, by the latest curtailments.

V. B. Steinbaugh, OPM liaison officer for Michigan and Governor van Wagoner's spokesman, placed the figure at 250,000 for Michigan alone, and urged speed-up of conversion, "streamlining" of subcontracting methods, and institution of a program of training the unemployed for work.

Mr. Knudsen opposed, in part, the committee's recommendation for establishment of a civilian board with full responsibility for planning and procurement in war production. He said this was no time to take a chance on disrupting production and deliveries.

New Capital Goods Orders Held Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Slight recovery in new orders for capital goods represents no easing of the tight delivery situation in these lines. As a matter of fact, no project of any importance can now be undertaken without approval of the SPAB.

Labor Scarcity In Prospect, Avers N.I.C.B.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said a general labor shortage was in prospect, if not immediately imminent.

The board figured October unemployment at 1,700,000 persons. This represented a considerable increase from the 500,000 men and women without jobs in September but the board attributed this to a normal seasonal drop off in agricultural employment.

Prior to the war emergency, said the board, it was generally agreed that an "irreducible minimum" of unemployment would be reached when 92 to 95 per cent of the nation's labor force was at work. Employment this year averaged about 93.5 per cent of the normal labor force.

The slack in the labor market was so quickly taken up by industrial and military expansion that unemployment dropped from 8,000,000 at the start of 1941 to 2,500,000 in May. From May to October unemployment averaged 1,600,000.

Further expansion of the armed forces by 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, the board suggested, would alone completely take up the slack of the labor market.

At the same time, the board said there had been no shift into the ranks of labor of those not normally included in the labor force, such as housewives and those leaving school prematurely.

The need for increased production is so urgent, the board declared, that an extended work week and the entrance of new people into the labor force cannot be long postponed.

The board suggested three methods of increasing output: 1. Increasing the working hours of those already employed; 2. Shifting workers already employed into industries where their skills and abilities will be best employed in the war effort; 3. Employing persons who are normally not in the labor force, principally retired workers, housewives, and students of working age.

Inflationary pressure might be exerted on the price structure, the board added, because of high production costs rising from the expense of industrial training programs and the probable inefficiency of new workers.

Rationing in U. S., Aspect Of Totalitarian Economy

(First of a Series of Articles on Rationing)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rationing plans, like Japanese victories, are coming along quicker than most people expected.

The public apparently feared inflation because it remembered it from the last war. Rationing is something unfamiliar. There was very little of it at that time, though the authorities were preparing to put the public in standardized clothing in 1919 if the war had lasted.

Rubber tire rationing ties in very neatly with the news. The Japanese are now in the center of the world's greatest rubber source. Threats of a "scorched earth" destruction of the Malayan rubber plantations drove British rubber shares last week down from 20 to 50 per cent in London. It would take seven years or more to replace the trees; the loss, it is estimated, might be round $400,000,000.

The threat to the United States is not of the capital loss of rubber plantations. It is the fact that if Japan gets Malaya a third of American rubber supplies will be cut off at the source and if she gets Singapore another third will go, even if Singapore is re-taken.

Cut to Essentials

Rationing may not be exactly the word. The cut in manufacture of civilian rubber goods from 50,000 tons a month down to 10,000 doesn't mean each person will get a fifth of what he used to get. There will apparently be no more golf or tennis balls, but just as many baby nipples as ever. A person who wants a tire will apparently have to show his state or local rationing board that he needs it, and how and why. If his need is sufficient he can get all he wants; if he doesn't actually need it, he won't apparently get any at all.

Rubber rationing is apparently precautionary rather than immediately necessary. There are apparently from nine to twelve months' rubber (450,000 to 600,000 tons) on hand and more afloat for the United States synthetic rubber output should be lifted to 60,000 tons in 1942; a little rubber can be got from South America; the United States is apparently about to make a belated start on guayule cultivation, for which Mr. Baruch has been calling for years; and considerable can be done with reclaimed rubber. Furthermore, the end of automobile production in February and the impending discouragements to purely pleasure driving are likely to curb civilian needs for rubber even without rationing.

But the authorities seem to be assuming that it may be a long war in the Pacific and that anything can meantime happen to American rubber supplies. They are making up for prewar delays in the American stockpiling program.

Tin Suppplies Endangered

Tin supplies are also seriously endangered, chiefly because of the probable destruction of the smelters on Penang, with 75 per cent of Far Eastern smelting capacity. Even if the tin can still be obtained, a much larger proportion will have to come as concentrates, taking more cargo space. And of South America's 30,000 tons a year 12,000 will still have to go to Britain for refinement after the Texan tin-smelter is finished.

Sooner or later sugar will probably have to be rationed, but not for some time. Of the United States' annual consumption of round 7,000,000 tons, about 1,000,000 tons apiece come from the Philippines and Hawaii, and for reasons of cargo space not more than 500,000 of this, from Hawaii, can now be counted on. The gap, however, can be made up for some time out of inventories and increased Cuban production, and perhaps indefinitely out of the latter.

A very tight shipping situation imposes the need for rationing or allocations on many imported products, not because the United States is entirely dependent on the Far East but because the cargo space is precious, the alternate sources few, and domestic production, as in the case of manganese, generally high-cost.

However, the whole basis of the American economy is being changed in such a way that shortages, requiring rationing, are likely to crop up even in things of which the American economy has been exuberantly productive.

The former or pre-war defense program was calculated somewhat as follows: Take the total potential output, subtract certain arbitrary or imagined war needs, and the rest is for civilians.

New Calculation

The new calculation, now being given formal official application, is: take the total potential output, subtract the amount that civilians will absolutely have to have, and the rest goes to defense.

Thereupon the minimum needs of civilians become the maximum they can have.

Thus the principle on which the totalitarian governments have operated for some years arrives in the United States.

British and American observers were somewhat contemptuous when Germany installed rationing even before the war began. They said "You can end a war on rations but not begin one."

There was considerable misunderstanding of the economics of totalitarian war effort. It was generally thought that the German and Japanese public got what the war machine didn't need. As a matter of fact it was the other way round—the war machines got what civilians didn't need—and civilian needs were calculated with a very heavy hand.

In other words, it was the war machine that got the benefit of all increases in productive capacity, together with anything further in the way of output that scientific research could point the way to squeezing out of the civilian population without impairing its capacity to produce more for the war machine.

(To be continued)

N. Y. C. Banks Weigh Plan To Shorten Hours

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City banks, through a New York Clearing House committee, have been weighing a proposal to shorten banking hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., it was learned here.

Purpose of the shortened hours, it was said, would be to permit all banking business to be consummated in time for bank employees to shut their desks and get home before dark, thus eliminating the need for black-out adjustments to buildings and equipment if black-outs should be ordered.

There is some expectation that the Government, as a measure of speeding defense work, may order a return to daylight saving time, banking circles said. As a result, there is a possibility any shortening of banking hours may be postponed until the Government attitude on a return to daylight time is made known.

At the present time, banking hours in most big Wall Street commercial institutions are formally from 10 to 3, although various types of business actually are transacted from 9 until 5 or later.

The New York Stock Exchange, Curb Exchange and commodity markets, it was assumed, might set their daily closings an hour earlier if the banks went through with the shorter hours proposal, although some said this would not necessarily follow.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank last week painted all its windows black, including the glass in the big front doors, and also laid a layer of sand bags on the roof as an air-raid precaution. Forty-eight hours later, reserve workmen scraped the black paint off the front door panes because the guards complained that they couldn't see who was coming in and going out.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan.	2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan.	10
Union Savings Bank	Jan.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan.	15
Whitney Savings Bank	Jan.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan.	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Jan.	2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan.	20

Tires of Reclaimed Rubber Now Planned, But Study Is Urged

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Shortly after the head of one rubber company said his organization was starting manufacture of tires from entirely reclaimed rubber, the president of another firm warned the industry against "rushing" plans for such construction.

P. W. Litchfield, Chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., announcing his organization was beginning to make such tires, said the product was strictly a "war tire" and should not be driven over 35 miles an hour.

But John L. Collyer, President of B. F. Goodrich Co., said:

"Taking reclaimed (rubber) now and putting it into passenger car tires with unrestricted sale could mean that our armed forces and those agencies on which we depend for transportation of vital goods might suffer. Every phase of the rubber industry should be studied in relation to the whole emergency."

Sale of passenger car tires has been restricted by Price Administrator Leon Henderson who also banned production of rubber items not considered essential to the war effort.

Mr. Collyer said that although under Mr. Henderson's order the manufacture of tires made wholly of reclaimed rubber was not limited, he believed the OPM "undoubtedly" would provide for such restrictions in the future.

Harvey S. Firestone Jr., President of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., announced Dec. 20 that the organization was ready to go into immediate production of new passenger car tires made entirely out of reclaimed rubber.

Mr. Firestone said the tires would give "reasonable satisfactory mileage when driven at moderate speeds."

Reclaimed rubber on which there are no priority regulations, formerly was used to make mechanical goods, mats, and gloves.

Production of reclaimed rubber will total 275,000 tons in 1941. The industry has a capacity of 350,000 tons, Mr. Firestone added.

Prudential Announces Living-Cost Pay Advance

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — The Prudential Insurance Company of America announced "temporary extra compensation" to offset rising costs would be paid to all employees making less than $400 a month.

The monthly extra payments will range from $5 to $12.50. A similar plan was adopted during the World War.

About 11,500 employees of the home office, field office clerical workers and employes of the mortgage loan branch offices in the United States will share in the extra compensation, effective Dec. 23.

Asks Higher Rail Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Short Line Railroad Association has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for freight and passenger rate increases equivalent to those asked by the principal carriers 10 days ago.

Roaring Chicago Grain Market Quiets To a Purr Under Indirect Controls

CHICAGO (AP)—The once roaring Chicago grain trading pits are almost as quiet as a spring morning in the country, stilled by indirect wartime controls which the Federal Government exercises over prices.

Where normally there is the excited hubbub of trading that accompanies transfer of millions of bushels of grain, a hush has descended. Tan-coated dealers, relieved of the frenzy of their work, stand about talking quietly. Actual transactions have declined to the smallest volume in some time.

There is talk about the possible fate of the futures trading system itself and of impairment of the far-flung grain marketing machinery if the present Federal controls are continued.

This situation, which has been developing slowly in the grain business, was brought to a head by decision of the Government to offer for sale 1939 and 1940 wheat it acquired through default of crop loans to producers. The Commodity Credit Corporation, Government Lending agency, has been selling corn since early in the year.

The Government program in effect places a ceiling and floor in the wheat and corn markets, traders said, although no actual restrictions of that kind have been imposed. By making loans at fixed prices, the Government established a theoretical bottom because producers' sales diminish as prices recede to loan rates. By offering old stocks a theoretical ceiling is established at whatever price is asked by the Government and the theoretical ceiling remains as long as the Government is selling grain.

The Government has about 170,000,000 bushels of 1939 and 1940 wheat and more than 150,000,000 bushels of old corn. In addition there are about 350,000,000 bushels of 1941 wheat and slightly more than 200,000,000 bushels of 1938-39-40 corn under loans with 1941 corn now beginning to go into storage.

U. S. Will Protect Against Losses In Territorial Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's war insurance—providing payments for property lost by enemy action—has been extended to territorial possessions.

At the same time, it was announced that when the plan has been fully worked out a premium may be charged for coverage of losses in excess of some stated amount.

The Federal loan agency issued this statement:

"Jesse Jones, federal loan administrator, has announced that, with the approval of the President, the War Insurance Corporation, created by Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a capital of $100,000,000, will extend the same protection to property owners in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as it does to property owned in Continental United States.

"As previously announced, the War Insurance Corporation will provide reasonable protection against losses resulting from enemy attacks which may be sustained by such property owners through damage to, or destruction of, buildings, structures and personal property, including goods, growing crops and orchards.

"Accounts, bills, currency, debts, evidences of debt, money, notes, securities, paintings and other objects of art will not be covered.

"When the plan has been fully worked out, it is expected that a premium may be charged for coverage of losses in excess of some stated amount. In the meantime, no application or report will be required unless there is a loss.

"Other terms and conditions for such protection will be announced as they are established. No protection will be available to owners of property who, in the opinion of the President, are unfriendly to the United States."

Cement Output, Shipments Rise Sharply in November

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported that the portland cement industry in November produced 14,931,000 barrels, shipped 13,724,000 from mills, and had 17,624,000 in stock at the end of the month.

Production and shipments showed increases of 17.3 and 32.3 per cent, respectively, as compared with November, 1940, while stocks at mills were 13.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Buys Exchange Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—The newly formed brokerage firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. was the purchaser last week of a New York Stock Exchange membership which sold for $25,000, it was learned. The price represented an increase of $6,000 over the previous sale price, which in turn was the lowest since the turn of the century.

A former president of the exchange, Charles R. Gay, will be the senior member of the new brokerage firm of Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co., the stock exchange stated. The exchange announced the proposed dissolution of Whitehouse & Co. and Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. on Dec. 29 and the formation on the same day of the new firm of Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co.

The new Morgan Stanley Firm, which will begin functioning Jan. 1, is the successor to the old underwriting and investment concern of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., which was an offshoot of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $379,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 17, a decrease of $9,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $400,000,000.

Wool for Civilians To Be Restricted

PASSAIC, N. J. (AP)—Woolen and worsted manufacturers have been advised of a tentative OPM proposal for a drastic slash in the allotment of wool for civilian production during 1942.

The suggested allotment, manufacturers said, was 50,000,000 pounds for civilian needs for the entire year. The 1941 consumption, which includes work on defense orders for uniforms, averaged 90,000,000 pounds a month.

Twenty-five woolen and worsted manufacturers from throughout the nation met earlier this week in Washington with R. R. Guthrie of the purchases division, OPM, and Kenneth Marriner, wool consultant for OPM, to discuss manufacturing steps necessary in connection with expansion of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Buying Spree in Golf Balls Deplete N. Y. Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—New York had a shortage of good golf balls Monday after the city's largest sporting goods stores experienced a buying spree of record proportions.

The rush for the golf balls began last Thursday when Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced a war ban on the production of non-essential rubber items.

Representatives of A. G. Spalding & Brothers and Abercrombie & Fitch Co., two of the largest sporting goods outlets, announced a complete sell-out of the better grade golf balls since Saturday and said their firms did their biggest single day's business Thursday.

The Spalding representative said 72,000 golf balls were sold by his firm to golf professionals alone while Abercrombie & Fitch announced a sale of at least 36,000.

Steel Firm Open Christmas

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced its coke ovens, blast furnaces, certain open hearths, primary mills and auxiliary services will operate Christmas Day because of the "continuing demand for steel in ever increasing amounts."

Signs of Sugar 'Panic' Buying Seen Fostering Hoarding

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite official assurances that there is no prospect of a genuine sugar shortage, government agencies noted signs of "panic" buying in some cities.

Such unnecessary purchases might foster hoarding and bring on an artificial shortage, officials of the Office of Production Management remarked in commenting on reports that some retailers were limiting sales to two pounds per customer.

The Office of Price Administration froze wholesale sugar prices at current levels Saturday to "remove any reason for higher retail sugar prices."

At the same time Douglas C. MacKeachie, OPM purchases director, said that "at the most pessimistic estimates," unless there was interruption of shipping from Cuba next year's supply of sugar would be normal. The previous week he had frozen sugar prices to prevent hoarding.

This freezing order tied up 400,000 to 500,000 tons of sugar, in excess of a normal 60-days supply, which was in the hands of confectioners, soft drink manufacturers and other large users. If necessary, the Government could take these stocks over for distribution through normal trade channels where needed.

Some OPM officials said that while the reported voluntary rationing by retailers had neither been ordered nor recommended by the Government and might cause unnecessary apprehension, it also might tend to discourage hoarding by housewives.

The Office of Price Administration indicated it had no present plans for mandatory retail rationing.

Shell Oil Refinery Begins Production of Butadiene

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Shell Oil Company, Inc., announced it had begun production of butadiene, principal ingredient of synthetic rubber, at its Deer Park refinery near here.

The plant has a capacity of more than 5,000 tons annually. Synthetic rubber is approximately 75 per cent butadiene.

COMING—

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 1,459,965
1941 volume to date 157,921,516
1940 volume to date 200,698,730

Stock Prices Irregular In Active Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Scattered stocks pecked timidly at recovery trends today but many market leaders were unable to shake off mild liquidating pressure.

Steels and a few rails did relatively well throughout while motors and oils failed to make the grade. Gains and losses of fractions to a point or more were pretty evenly split near the final hour. Dealings were fast at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

Tax selling, still relatively heavy, was thought by some to have about run its course. There were only six more sessions in which losses could be registered. In addition, the war news was better in spots and no worse in others, and this apparently buoyed speculative sentiment to some extent.

Among stocks early plus marks were tacked on U. S. Rubber common and preferred, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Great Northern, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward, Goodrich, Kennecott, Union Carbide, and Westinghouse.

American Can was a soft spot. Laggards included Standard Oil (NJ), American Telephone, General Motors, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Consolidated Edison.

In a ragged curb modest advances were posted for Sherwin Williams, American Gas and Creole Petroleum. On the offside were Aluminum Ltd., Singer Mfg. and Bell Aircraft.

Bonds Decline

The line of least resistance was downward in the bond market today with but a handful of issues showing any tendency to challenge the drift.

Going into the final hour the majority of active loans were down fractions to around a point and in a few cases more while the few gainers were ahead only small fractions as a rule.

United States Governments lagged again after Monday's losses of as much as ¼ point but declines were held to around ⅛ point.

In the minus column in the corporate list were Goodrich 4¼s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Standard Oil (N. J.) 3s, Western Union 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, and International Paper 5s.

Higher in the foreign division were Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, Poland assented 4½s of '63 and Denmark 4½s. Australia 4½s, Buenos Aires 4¾s and Copenhagen 5s dipped.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73¾	.74	.73⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25⅛	1.25⅛
Minneapolis	1.20⅞	1.20⅜	1.20⅝	1.20⅞
Kansas City	1.20	1.19⅝	1.20	1.19¾
Winnipeg	.77¾	.77⅜	.77½	.77¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.26⅛	1.25⅝	1.26⅛	1.26⅜
Minneapolis	1.23¼	1.22	1.22¼	1.22⅝
Kansas City	1.20⅜	1.20⅛	1.20⅜	1.20¼
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.78⅛	.78¾	.78⅝
Sep Wheat				
Chicago	1.27	1.26¾	1.27	1.26
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.21	.....
May Corn				
Chicago	82¾	82¼	82¾	82⅝
July Corn				
Kansas City	78½	78⅛	78½	78¼
Chicago	84¼	83¾	84¼	84⅛
Kansas City	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
May oats:				
Chicago	.55⅝	.55¼	.55½	.55⅜
Minneapolis	.57⅞	.51½	.51⅝	.51¾
Winnipeg	.46⅞	.46⅝	.46⅝	.46⅝
Dec. oats				
Winnipeg	.47¾	.47½	.47⅝	.47½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.72⅝	.72½	.72¾	.72⅝
July	.75	.74¾	.75	.75

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.77¼	1.77¼	1.74¾	1.76⅛	1.77¾	
July	1.77⅞	1.77⅞	1.75½	1.77	1.78	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Jan	.....	.....	.....	9.95		9.95
March	.....	.....	.....	11.32		11.32
May	.....	.....	.....	11.52		11.52
July	.....	.....	.....	11.72		11.72

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.04	17.04	17.03	17.05		17.01
May	17.17	17.22	17.15	17.19		17.14
July	17.22	17.27	17.19	17.23		17.19
October	17.22	17.24	17.20	17.20		17.20
December						17.23n

n—Normal.

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March					95.5b	95.5
May					95.5b	95.5
July					95.5b	95.5
Tops						
March	127.8	127.8	127.6	127.4b		127.5
May	127.1b	127.4a				127.3
July	127.0	127.1	127.0	126.9b		127.2

bBid. aAsked.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
December					15.00b	15.00
March					15.00b	15.00
June					15.00b	15.00

b—Bid

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
NYMchNo3	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10		3.10
WidMyNo4	2.67½	2.68	2.67½	2.67½		2.67½
WidJlyNo4	2.68½	2.68½	2.68	2.68½		2.68

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.45	8.49	8.45	8.49	8.46	
May	8.48	8.50	8.47	8.50	8.48	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.16	6.17	6.16	6.17	6.15	

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.65	32.75	32.65	32.75	32.65	
*January	32.85	33.00	32.85	32.90	32.75	
*February	33.20	33.30	33.20	33.25	33.10	
*March	33.50	33.55	33.45	33.45	33.30	
Eggs						
†December	33.15	33.20	32.75	32.90	33.15	
†January	31.75	31.80	31.25	31.25	31.70	

*S. †R.s.

	Potatoes				
January	2.65	2.68	2.65	2.68	2.69
March	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.09

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by v. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47¼	47	47	— ½
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	1	46½	46½	46½	Dec22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	21	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
24¼	18⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Dec22
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	9	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	21	36¾	35½	36¾	+ ¾
⅛	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec22
5	1¾	Alaska Juneau	32	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Alleghany Corp	51	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
21½	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	25	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	
167½	137	Allied M (1¼g)	2	127⅛	125¾	125¾	
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	9	137	136	136	—1
14⅜	11½	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	
9	5	Allied M (1¼g)	2	127⅛	125¾	125¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Stores	36	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
37	24⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	2	82	81	82	Dec22
21⅜	14½	Allis-Ch M 1½g	40	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	⅞	Alpha Cem (2g)	4	18⅜	18¾	18¾	Dec18
20	10	Amal Leather	2	¾	¾	¾	
63½	44	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
22⅞	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	1	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
51½	40	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	20⅜	20½	20¾	+ ¼
9¾	8½	Am Airlines 1½g	16	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
8¼	3½	Am Bank N .30g	24	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
39	26½	Am Bosch	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
3	1	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	21	27¾	27⅛	27½	
95¼	59	Am Cable & R	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	39	59	57	59	
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	5	177¾	176¾	176¾	Dec18
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	16⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ½
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	2	97	97	97	Dec22
83¼	43¼	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	Dec22
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	18	8	7⅞	8	Dec22
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	17	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6½	3¾	Am European	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	26	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1⅜
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	11	18½	18	18½	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	14	30½	30	30	— ⅜
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	7	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	7	45	44¾	45	
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Dec20
4¼	2¾	Am Internat'l	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13¼	7	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	7	7	
50	40	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	40	40	40	Dec19
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	81	81	81	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	15	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	12	19¼	18¾	18¾	
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
46¾	21⅞	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	26	22	21¼	22	— ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	29	18¼	17⅞	18¼	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	164	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	45	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	36	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143⅞	143⅛	143⅞	+ ⅝
54	29⅝	Am Snuff (3¼g)	7	30	29¾	30	— ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	48	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
11⅜	8½	Am Stores (1)	12	9½	9¼	9¼	Dec22
13½	7¾	Am Stove (1.20)	8	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
22½	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	9	20	19⅞	20	— ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92	92	92	+ ⅞
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
168¾	123	Am Tel & Tel (9)	76	123	121¼	121⅝	—1⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	17	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	75	45¼	44½	44¾	— ¾
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛	Dec20
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	31	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	113½	113¼	113	+ ⅜
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	63	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
99⅛	66	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅞
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	5	70½	70	70½	+ ¼
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47½	47½	47½	Dec20
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	56	26⅝	25⅞	26½	+ ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	3	1	1	1	— ¼
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	3	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+ ⅝
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Dec20
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	23	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	3	58	58	58	—1⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+4⅛
34⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2¼g	22	23¼	22½	22½	—1
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec22
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	+1½
102½	76½	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec18
35⅛	21¾	Associates (2a)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	39	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ¾
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&SF pf (5	3	58	57½	57¾	— ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	26	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
43½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	32½	31½	31½	Dec22
111⅛	107	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	42½	42½	42½	Dec22
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	29	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Dec16
7½	6¾	Atlas Corp (1.40g)	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	— 1⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8¾	8¾	Dec22
37⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	5	21½	21½	21½	
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	12	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	26	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9⅞	6⅜	Barker Bros (1g)	4	6½	6½	6½	Dec22
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	28	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	7	16½	15½	15⅞	—1⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	5	21½	21	21¼	—1
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	Dec22
8½	6⅞	Beld-Hem (.80)	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	7	38	37¾	37	
20⅞	11	Benef Ind (1.70g)	8	11½	11¼	11⅜	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Dec20
34¾	20½	Best & Co (1.60a)	9	20¾	19¾	20½	
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	41	60	59½	59⅝	+ ⅝
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	— ½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow'S (4)	2	24	23¾	23¾	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	24	5¾	5½	5⅝	
18⅞	13½	Bliss & L (2g)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	25	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	32	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
17¼	17	Brewing C(new)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
25⅜	15	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	37	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
41	24	Briggs & S (3)	4	24½	24	24	Dec22
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec22
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1	1	1	Dec22
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Dec22
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	7	6	6	6	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
35⅜	24	Bulova Watch 2a	7	24	23½	24	— ⅜
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	28	16	15½	16	— ⅜
56⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53	53	53	
9⅜	6	Burr Add (.70g)	64	6½	6¾	6¾	— ¼
4¼	3¼	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2¼	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
23	18½	But Bros pf (1½)	6	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	9	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	21	17¼	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	20	½	½	½	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	15	6	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	4	12½	11⅞	12	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	9	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	45	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	33	Cannon Mills (2)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Capital Ad A	19	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	5	25	24½	24⅞	Dec22
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	9	60⅜	60	60⅛	Dec22
50⅝	36¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	23	36⅞	36	36⅛	—1⅝
20⅜	18½	Celanese (2g)	43	19¼	18⅞	19	
10¼	5¾	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	13½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	10	18	17½	17½	— ¼
3¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	1	15	15	15	— 1½
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec22
34½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	26½	26	26	— ½
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1⅝g	2	17	17	17	
22½	15	Cham P&F (1g)	7	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
18	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
44½	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	32	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97½	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	1	A	A	A	— A
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	15	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
11⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Chi Mail Or (¾g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec22
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	4	16	15¾	15¾	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Dec18
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	3	1	1	1	
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	157	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	29	8¾	8	8	— ⅜
4½	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec22
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	4	31	31	31	
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	6	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	19	42	41¼	42	+ ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	15	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
106	83	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	83	82½	82½	— ½
53¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	62	62	62	Dec19
16¼	11	Colgate-P (1¾a)	28	11¼	10⅞	11	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
20	12¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	31	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	7	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ½
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	245	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	14	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28½	21½	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	24½	24½	24½	
83	69½	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	68	68	68	—1½
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	41	17⅞	16¾	17	— ⅛
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Dec20
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	82	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec18
11⅞	7⅝	Coml Solv (.55g)	29	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	221	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	39⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	30	41¼	40	41¼	+1⅜
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	79	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¾	13½	Congoleum (1a)	12	14½	13⅝	14	
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (.4g)	73

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 54-52	104.5	104.5	104.5
3 2¾s 59-54	109.9	109.9	109.9

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	104.17	104.17	104.17

New York City Bonds

77 3s 80	104¾	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&A 5s 53st	52½	52½	52½
20 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	87¾	88
58 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	89	88½	89
286 Am&For P5s 2030	59¾	59¼	58¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	106⅝	106⅝
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
84 Am T & T 3s 56	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 Am W D & E 6s 75	107	107	107
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64	64	64
8 Arm Del 4s 55	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
31 Ark P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
2 At&SF a] 4s 95 st	87	86⅞	86⅞
5 Atl & Brim 4s 33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76	76	76
10 A C Line clt 4s 52	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32	31½	32
16 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
25 B&O 95 st A	29½	28⅞	28⅞
6 B&O 95 st C	32½	32¼	32½
17 B&O 2000 st D	28¾	28⅜	28¾
18 B&O 96 st F	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
57 B&O cv 69 st	31⅝	31⅜	31½
17 B&O 4s 48	85	84¾	85
35 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	45½	44½	44½
25 B&O S W 50 st	39⅛	38½	38⅝
5 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	95½	95½	95½
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107¾	107⅛	107¾
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	113½	113½	113½
9 Beneficial Loan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
58 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	104½	104½	104½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
6 Boston&Me 5s 67	75	75	75
7 Boston&Me 5s 55	84½	84½	84½
17 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34½	34	34
1 Boston&Me24s 60	71	71	71
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
1 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	107	107	107
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	87	87	87
26 Buf R&P 57 st	34¼	33¾	34¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	108¾	108½	108½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105⅜	104⅞	105⅜
7 Can Pac 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
16 Can Pac 5s 54	82	81¾	81¾
3 Caro Cen 4s 49	42	42	42
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92½	92½	92½
9 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2¼	2¼	2¼
21 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	2¾	2¾	2¾
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	9½	9	9
1 Cen NY Pow 2¾s262	107½	107½	107½
18 Cen Pac 5s 60	48	45½	46
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	14	14	14
25 Chat&Sav RR'D 5s 87	13¾	13½	13¾
4 Con RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	12	12	12
2 Con RR NJ 4s 87	12¼	12	12
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	79	78½	78½
4 C&O 4½s 92	129¼	129¼	128¼
1 C&O 3¾s 96D	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Chi&Alton 3s 49	14	14	14
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	71	70½	70½
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	66	66	66
23 CB&Q gen 4s 58	73¼	74½	74½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	84½	84½	84⅜
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	79	79	79
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	23	23	23
1 ChGW inc 4½s 2038	14¼	14½	13½
8 Chi I&L 5s 66	6½	6½	6½
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	6½	6	6½
81 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8½	8½	8¾
244 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜
10 CM&SP 4½s 89F	38	38	38
20 CM&SP 4½s 89G	37⅞	37½	37½
34 CM&SP 4½s 89E	37⅞	37½	37½
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36¾	36¾	36¾
15 Chi&NW 6½s 36	23½	23	23½
20 Chi&NW 5s 37	20¼	20¼	20¼
149 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1	1	1
20 Chi&NW 4s 87	20	20	20
22 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9½	9¼	9¼
25 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1	1
28 CRI&P 4s288	16¼	16¼	15¾
17 CRI&P 4½s 88 ct	15¼	15	15¼
44 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¾	8½	8½
9 Ch n Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
16 Ch n Sta 3¼s 63	100⅞	100¼	100¼
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93⅞	93¼	93¼
1 Childs Co 5s 43	31	31	31
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
12 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106	105¾	105¾
8 Clev n Term 5s 73	64½	64	64½
12 Clev n Term 4½s 77C	56⅛	56¼	56¼
20 Col&So 4s 80	14	13½	13⅝
16 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100	99¾	99¾
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	99¾
2 Col & So Oh El 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
25 Comi Mach inc 6s ww	24½	24½	24½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
42 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102	102¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	103¾	103¾	103¾
92 Con Oil cv 5½	105	104½	104½
2 Con Ry 4½s 54	24	23¾	23¾
11 Consol'd Coal 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	94½	94½	94½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	93¼	93¼	93¼
46 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	50	48⅞	48⅞
58 D & R G 4s 36	9⅜	9⅜	9½
3 D & R West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
24 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	24	24	24
21 D & R G West 5s 78	9¼	9¼	9½
4 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	107¾	107¾
1 E Ten V & G cn 5s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11 El Paso & SW 5s 65	65¾	65¾	65¾
27 Erie rfg 5s 67	26¾	26½	26½
41 Erie rfg 5s 75	27	26½	26½
22 Erie 4½s 2013	51¾	51¼	51¼
78 Erie 4½s 93	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Erie 1st 4s 96	97	96⅜	96⅜
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	60	59⅝	59⅝
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	56	56	56
2 Erie cv 4s 53 D	55	55	55
18 Firestone T&R 4s 61	95⅛	95	95
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7½	7½
10 Francis Sug 6s 56	71	71	71
31 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95½	95½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	12¾	12¾	12½
45 Goodrich 4½s 56	100¾	100⅛	100¼
4 Goth Stl Ho 5s 46	78	77½	77½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	93¾	93¾	93¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83½	83¼	83½
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	95¾	96
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	74⅞	75
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	64½	64½	64½
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79½	79½	79½
9 Housatonic 5s 37	69	68⅞	69
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	34½	34¼	34¼
39 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	34⅜	34½	34½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 47	2	2	2
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	38¼	38	38⅛
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	35	34½	35
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38	34½	34½
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	44	44	44
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	50½	50½	50½
7 Ill Cen Sprgfld 3½s 51	75	75	75
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	38⅛	38	38
6 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	105	105
20 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100	100
18 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	⅞	¾	¾
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10¼	10	10
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10	10	10
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10	10	10
35 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	21	20⅜	20⅜
18 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	94½	94½	94½
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	91	91	91
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	35½	34½	34½
38 Int T&T 3s 55	38¼	38	38
2 James G&Cles 4s 59	43¼	43¼	43¼
18 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	36½	36¼	36¼
4 K C South 5s 50	65¾	64½	64½
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105	105	105
14 Kresge Found 3s53	77½	77⅜	77⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	76½	76½	76½
7 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36½	36½	36½
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70½	70½	70½
12 Leh Val Harm 5s 54	39¼	39	39¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
19 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25½	25⅝	25½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	48½	48½	48½
3 Long Is Ltg 4s 49	92½	92½	92½
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
40 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	99½	99	99½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	50½	50½	50½
1 Ill Cen Sprgfld 3½s 51	75	75	75
7 Ill Cen Sprgfld 3½s 51	75	75	75
21 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	38⅛	38	38
6 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	105	105
20 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100	100
18 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	⅞	¾	¾
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10¼	10	10
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10	10	10
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10	10	10
35 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	21	20⅜	20⅜
18 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	94½	94½	94½
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	91	91	91
14 Int T&T 4½s 52	35½	34½	34½
38 Int T&T 3s 55	38¼	38	38
2 James G&Cles 4s 59	43¼	43¼	43¼
18 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	36½	36¼	36¼
4 K C South 5s 50	65¾	64½	64½
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105	105	105
14 Kresge Found 3s53	77½	77⅜	77⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	76½	76½	76½
7 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36½	36½	36½
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70½	70½	70½
12 Leh Val Harm 5s 54	39¼	39	39¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
19 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25½	25⅝	25½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	48½	48½	48½
3 Long Is Ltg 4s 49	92½	92½	92½
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	114¾	114¾	114¾
40 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
9 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
1 Louisv & N 5s 2003 B	99½	99	99½
3 Louisv & N 1st 4s 2003	88	87¾	87¾
2 Louis & N 4s 60 B	104	104	104
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	101½	101⅛	101⅛
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	43½	43½	43½
2 Manhat St Shov 6s 47 st	98	97	98
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¼	110	110
1 MetWSideElChi 4s 38	31½	31½	31½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60	60	60
15 Mich Cen Gas 4½ 63	105½	105	105½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 MSP&SSM std 5s 38	9¼	9¼	9¼
17 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 M-K-T 5s 62 A	22⅜	22½	22⅜
10 M-K-T 4s 1 5s 67	6⅜	6½	6½
13 M-K-T 4½s 78	19¼	19	19¼
41 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27⅞	27½	27½
3 MK-Tex 4s 62 B	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
29 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
24 Mo Pac 5s 77 A	19¾	19⅜	19½
24 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¾	19⅜	19½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 1s 78 G ct	19½	19½	19½
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	20	20	20
28 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19½	19½	19½
99 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 MonWPaPubSv 4½s 60	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	33½	32⅝	32⅝
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30	29⅞	30
30 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34½	33¾	33¾
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s 61	104½	104¼	104¼
9 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 60	107	107	107
3 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	75¾	75¾	75¾
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	38¾	38½	38¾
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	39¼	38⅞	39¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	38	38	38
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	37¼	37¼	37¼
562 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46¾	46¼	46¼
127 NYC 4½s 2013A	41¾	41½	41⅝
2 NYC 4s 98	47¼	46¾	47
3 NYC 3¾s 65	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
61 NYC cv 3½s 52	46	45	45¼
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	94	94	94
13 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	72	71½	71½
50 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¾	60	60
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	105⅛	100⅝	100⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
48 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	27¾	28
10 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	48	48	48
47 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23¾	24½	24½
23 NYNH&H 4s 56	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105	105	105
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
28 NYW&Bost 4½s 42	3	2⅞	2⅞
11 Norf Sou 5s 61A	21	20½	20½
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103	103	103
62 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	56	56½
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	48	47¾	47¾
18 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47¾	47¾	47¾
42 Nor Pac 4s 97	70¾	70	70
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	38	38	38
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Northern Ill 3½s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
16 Odgen&LCha 4s 48	47	47	47
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	106	106
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	107⅝	107½	107½
12 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	45	45	45
5 Pen Ohi&Del 4½s 77	103	103	103
13 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	107½	107½
25 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101	100¾	100⅞
11 Pen RR 4½s 60 C 70	88¼	88	88
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR 4s 48	110½	110⅝	110½
2 Pen 2RR 3¼s 52	82	82	82
5 Peoria & Pek Un 4s 90	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Pere Marq 's 56	65½	65¼	65½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	57¼	57	57
22 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
20 Phila Co 4½s 61	103	102⅝	102⅝
14 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¾	4½	4⅝
11 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	22½	22	22½
35 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2	2	2
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99	99	99
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	59	58	58
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60 C	58½	58¼	58¼
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	79	79	79
6 Potomac E P 3¼s 66	108¼	108	108
12 Readg 4½s 97 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67	67	67
8 Repub Steel 5½s 54	104½	104½	104½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
1 RevereCop&Br3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104	104	104
12 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
40 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11½	11	11¼
4 Rl Ark&La 4½s 34	8¾	8½	8½
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	4¼	4¼	4¼
9 StLIM&SeRA&G33	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79	79	79
25 StLSF 5s 50 B	10¼	10	10¼
2 STLSF 1st 5 50 ct	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
213 STLSF 4½s 78	10¼	9¾	10
1 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	9¾	9½	9⅝
98 StLSF 4s 50 A	9¾	9	9⅛
10 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	8¾	8⅝	8¾
5 StLSW 5s 52	30	30	30
10 StLSW rfg 5s 90	14	14	14
3 StLSW 1st 4s 89	77½	77½	77½
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99¼	99¼	99¼
38 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5½	5¼	5⅝
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4½	4½	4½
53 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9¼	8½	9
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	10	9½	9½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4	4	4
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 50ct	3½	3½	3½
28 Sea AlFla 6s 35A ct	3	3½	3
6 Socony-Cas 3s 64	106	106	106
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45	45	45
17 Sou Pac 4½s881	44½	44¼	44½
34 So Pac 4½s 69	44⅞	44¼	55¼
10 So Pac 4s 55	61½	61	61
11 So Pac clt 4s 49	48	47⅝	47⅝
1 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	45	45	45
35 So Pac 3¾s 46	78¾	78⅜	78½
34 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47	46⅝	47
5 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83	83	83
17 South Ry 6½s 56	79¼	79	79
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	75½	75	75
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	88	87¾	88
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	87⅜	87½	87½
4 So Ry St L 51	80	80	80
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110	110	110
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53H	104	104	104
2 US Steel 2.05s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 US Steel 2.15s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	100	100	100
1 Virgn Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
3 Wabash 3½s 75 asd	22¾	22¾	22¾
14 Wabash 4s 39	44½	44	44½
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	32	32	32
1 Wabash 5s 80	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5 Wab Oma 3½s 41 ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Wabash 5s 76	22	22	22
2 Wabash 4½s 78	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95¼	95½
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	80	80	80
5 West Shore 4s 2361	40	40	40
13 Westn Md 5½s 77A	98	97½	97½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	87⅝	87½	87½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	104¼	104¼	104¼
32 Westn Pa 1st 5s 46	19½	19	19½
58 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18	17½	17¾
15 Western Un 5s 60	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 Western Un 4½s 50	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Westhouse El 2¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	35	35	35
1 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68¼	68	68¼
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Argentine 4½s 71	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 Australia 4½s 56	52⅞	52½	52⅞
1 Belgium 6s 55	78	78	78
20 Brazil 8s 41	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18½	18½	18½
1 Brazil Cl Rc El 7s 52	19½	19½	19½
3 Brisbane 5s 57	61	61	61
2 Buen A 4¾s 77	57½	57½	57½
22 Canada 5s 52	101	100¾	101
6 Canada 3¼s 61	97½	97½	97½
7 Canada 3s 67	94¼	94¼	94½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1 Chile MtgBk6½s61asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Chile 7s 42	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 60	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
9 Chile 6s 60 asd	13	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
7 Chile 6s 62 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chile 6s 63	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	11	11	11
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	38	38	38
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	38	38	38
9 Colomb 3s 70	30	29½	29½
14 Copenhag 5s 52	19	18½	18½
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	16½	16	16
1

California's 'Sandy'

Outdoor Christmas Tree Association of California

Holiday Tree Plan Founder

Clarence F. Pratt, founder of Outdoor Christmas Tree Association of California, at his business desk shown with two of the California redwood tree seedlings which he gives away throughout the United States as a hobby.

These 'Seedlings' Grow Well, Outdoor Lights and Redwoods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

By-products of California's outdoor holiday-tree-lighting activity is that seedlings of the massive redwoods, sequoia sempervirens, are being sent to practically every state in the Union, and reports are coming back that they are growing well.

Future ages, say 5,000 years hence, may ponder the means by which the beautiful Pacific redwoods were transplanted in scattered areas across the nation, in Texas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Colorado, and so on. One can even imagine a forester's study on "the great migration" or some such term.

The whole movement of these great trees can be traced back to the energetic activities of a San Francisco businessman, Clarence F. Pratt, who is better known as Sandy, not because of any Scottish proclivities, but because he was formerly in the sand and gravel business, although today he deals in refrigeration and air-conditioning devices.

Founded Outdoor Tree Group

Mr. Pratt is the founder of the Outdoor Christmas Tree Association of California, and in promoting its activities the past several years he has adopted the practice of giving California redwoods to interested persons. He usually digs the trees himself, on a week-end away from the office, and he keeps them planted in old tins in a little nursery at the rear of his business house in San Francisco. When he goes East on a business trip he usually takes about 25 trees with him in his Pullman section. They are all neatly bundled. This way he saves postage and at the same time spreads around the California redwoods.

"The difficulty is that people plant the trees by a driveway or close to their houses," Mr. Pratt said in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "I am now instructing all persons who plant the trees to give them plenty of room, because in 5,000 years each tree will be 50 feet or more across."

Saving on postage is not, however, a bar to the spreading of the trees. If Mr. Pratt gets a request from Maryland or Ohio for trees he very happily mails them at his own expense, and he does not accept money either for the trees or the postage. "The outdoor-tree-lighting movement is a giving movement, and the more we in it learn to give the more we receive in good will and friendship and joy," Mr. Pratt explained.

Interesting Experiences

The San Franciscan is never too busy for good-will activities. Some folks have asked him how he can take the time from his business to keep up the tree-giving activity, but he always recalls a time when business was not so good and he was able to prove that by giving out as much happiness as he knew, he actually received, too, although he makes it quite clear that the tree-lighting movement is noncommercial. It may have benefited manufacturers of electric lights, but that was not Mr. Pratt's motive. It was to help bring as much joy as possible into people's daily experiences, especially at the holiday season.

Mr. Pratt does not claim that he was the first person to illuminate an outdoor Christmas tree. But he is the man who organized the movement and gave it its happy philosophy of cheer and sharing. He likes to recall how the original idea for a widespread movement came to him through children. He associates this development with the Christmas thought. "And a little child shall lead them." The first such instance occurred in San Francisco when some parents told Mr. Pratt how their son, who was confined, had been cheered and helped by the Pratt's outdoor lighted tree. The second instance occurred in Sacremento when a child of a family of little means saw a lighted tree and asked hesitantly and somewhat wistfully, "Mama, is it real?" The third came in Fresno when two children saw a lighted tree and brought their stockings and fastened them around the base. "Santa never finds our house," they told the owner of the tree, "but maybe he will find our stockings here."

Northwest's New Soldiers Get Fresh Impulse From War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Declaration of war with Japan found the forts which guard the coasts of Oregon and Washington manned with trained and alert soldiers of the United States Army. Less than a year ago they were filled largely with gangling and nostalgic trainees. Immediately war was declared they were trained and prepared to move out immediately to the protection of the big Boeing Airplane Plant and to other strategic points along the Coast.

The big thing has been accomplished which was outlined by Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce when, early in the year he took command of the 41st and 3d divisions of the Ninth Army Corps, namely the making over of about 50,000 young civilians into soldiers. To those who have watched the process along the assembly lines it is obvious that soldiers do not happen.

Early in 1941, walking through the posts of any one of the forts and asking men their thought about Army life, the answers were invariably negative, the men were discontented and even rebellious. Today alert fellows in uniforms, that fit, may answer, "Well, I'd rather be a civilian" but they do not, to use their own word for it, "gripe" in the old way.

Getting Lot From Army

An officer in the administration unit of one fort explained it in this way, "They would rather be civilians. So would I; for Americans that's normal. But it doesn't mean that we are not enjoying Army life and getting a lot out of it."

When these soldiers of today were asked just the week before the Japanese attack, "Where do you come from?" meaning "What state:" they answered quickly, "From the 60th Signal Battallion" or "the 15th Infantry," "the 115th Cavalry Regiment," or "the 87th Mountain Regiment."

Despite either the rigors or monotony of training it was evident that these men had found something that interested them, jobs to their liking. That was a common complaint a year ago, that they had left good jobs.

In the little camp news sheets that some of the units get out, this interest is apparent. Interest in rifle practice for example. Or in machine gun drill which has been heard day in and out with its sharp "tat-tat" out on the range. Or in the big tanks operating out on the prairies. Or the swift surf-riding boats used on the sea front.

Like Mechanical Work

Operation and maintenance of the many thousands of pieces of mechanized equipment is not distasteful employment to these young Americans. Just to see them driving about the reservations with a here-they-come-and-there-they-go flair is to realize that these men are active and enjoying it.

A small army of men is required to man the Fort Lewis transportation, from those who do the simplest servicing of equipment to those with more skill and on up. Combat cars, "jeeps," motorcycles, six-ton trucks, and tanks, wherever they are being sent now that war is declared must be kept in top-notch condition 24 hours in the day.

The men who guard the coast today are from all parts of the United States made over into homogeneous units in a year's time and less. Although the 41st Division is called "Oregon's Own" because of the number of Oregon men in it, they are still mingled with men from the 48 states. In the 3d Division the southern states are strong, with a football team from Arkansas "Tech" known as the "Arkansas Travelers." In one of the forts which guard the entrance to Puget Sound men come largely from Chicago and the Lake States. Today they are all United States Army soldiers guarding the western front of the whole United States.

South Carolina License Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Motor vehicle carrier license fees, formerly allocated to the State Highway Department and collected by the Public Service Commisssion, will hereafter be turned into the general fund, State Treasurer Jeff B. Bates announced here.

Sustaining a 1941 act of the General Assembly, which pledged a portion of the regulatory fees to retirement of the State deficit, the State Supreme Court also dismissed a temporary restraining order which prevented Mr. Bates from transferring the fees to the general fund.

Two previous attempts by the Legislature to divert gasoline tax funds to general State uses have been held invalid. That decision still holds good, as the funds diverted under the act now held constitutional are not proceeds from the gas revenue or motor vehicle license fees, but are carriers' fees enacted in 1925, four years before the 1929 bond issue act which pledged gas taxes to Highway Department obligations exclusively.

In the initial diversion effort, the court held unconstitutional an act diverting a part of the gasoline tax income to general State usage. Later, the tribunal refused to uphold another act that reduced the six-cent-a-gallon tax by one cent, then placed an additional one-cent tax devoted to the State's general fund back on gasoline.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable living type room; semi-private bath; reasonable rate. 32 Chestnut St. LAF. 9066.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus. Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

N. Y. C., 5 Cabrini Blvd., (B'way. 177th)—Immaculate homelike room, full kitchen privileges; $6.00; suitable couple. Jacobs. WA. 3-8473.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

A SHIPPING CLERK—Christian Scientist. Apply Personnel Department, One, Norway St., Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Custom made and Finest quality furs ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

CHAS. FLEMING —FURS 345 7th Ave. (at 30th St.) New York, N. Y. Penna. 6-2279

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION

CONCESSIONS IN METROPOLITAN RESERVATIONS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, January 14, 1942, for the Waiting Room Concession at the Nantasket Beach Reservation, on the basis of a one-year lease, a three-year lease or a five-year lease.

A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the lease in the full amount of the bid received.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for Fifty Dollars ($50) payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be forfeited to the Commonwealth in case the bidder shall fail to furnish a satisfactory bond. Said check for $50 must not be enclosed in the same envelope with the bid, but must be in a separate envelope, plainly marked with the name of the bidder. The envelope containing the bid should be marked "BID" with the name of the bidder and the name of the concession bid for.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to accept the bid which it may deem for the best interests of the Commonwealth.

If further information is desired, apply at the office of the Commission.

NELSON CURTIS
Secretary

PAYING GUESTS

MONDAMIN ACRES offers permanent or temporary home with loving service in suburban Concord, N. H.; reasonable rates. Mrs. E. Russell Sanborn.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop PENCRAFT, INC. 8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

PIANO TUNING

PRECISION TUNING, VOICING and repairing. 22 years' experience; moderate charges. DICK SEROUH, 41 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Bamford Place. Telephone.

Labor Accepts 'No Strike' War Plan

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Labor leaders at the special labor management conference called to work out a "no strike" formula for the duration of the war today accepted a three-point plan for uninterrupted production of war materials proposed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Assistant Moderator of the conference, and Chairman of the Senate's Labor Committee.

Representatives of industry, however, rejected the plan, making an appeal to President Roosevelt likely.

The points follow:

1. No strikes of lock-outs for the duration of the war.
2. Peaceful settlement of all labor disputes.
3. Establishment by President Roosevelt of an agency to administer a program of uninterrupted production.

Senator Thomas, in his first statement since opening of the conference, told the 24 management and labor representatives that President Roosevelt and the country expects a voluntary agreement for fullest production of war materials.

First Break in Debate

The Thomas statement and the prompt agreement of labor representatives is the first break in the debate verging on deadlock which has heretofore held up the conference. It is understood a chief difficulty has been over the union, or open-shop issue.

Down to today's announcement, the following background developments had occurred:

1. John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers, has made himself spokesman in large part both for the C. I. O., of which Philip Murray is head, and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor.
2. Both representatives of labor and industry agree that strikes must be banned for the emergency. What has held them up beyond the President's deadline is a basic difficulty.
3. This issue boils down to whether the question of the closed shop shall be an arbitral matter in the peace machinery proposed as urged by labor, or whether, as the industry side wants, the present labor situation should be "frozen," with closed shops kept closed, and open shops kept open, save where unanimous agreement for change is achieved.
4. The two wings of labor, A. F. of L. and C. I. O., are closely united in demanding that the closed shop be a matter for arbitration, and in charging business leaders with taking a "hard-boiled" and unyielding attitude in the vital negotiations.

While a definitive agreement has not been reached, and Congressional leaders have become restive and are again demanding Senate action on the Smith antistrike restriction bill, some progress has been made. The feeling that a wartime voluntary agreement against strikes should be imposed seems accepted by all sides in the 24-man conference. The issue is just what quid pro quo the labor group should get for yielding its major economic weapon.

Old War Board Asked

The representatives of industry take the ground that the old War Labor Board of 1918 should be re-established, with the union or closed shop "freezing" agreement that surrounded it. In the World War labor voluntarily gave up the right to strike, and in return got a major concession from industry, for those days, the right to collective bargaining and of union recognition. Representatives of industry in the present conference are said to be arguing, behind the closed doors, that the terms of 1918 be repeated now. Labor must voluntarily forego its right to strike in wartime, they declare, or take the consequences of the Smith bill and drastic legislation.

Labor's counter-view is expressed as follows:

When labor gave up the strike weapon in 1918 it got something equivalent in return. But now the Wagner Act has written into law the concessions which industry made voluntarily in 1918. If labor again lays down its weapons it should get compensatory satisfaction. Labor does not demand automatic granting of the closed shop. But at present the C. I. O. is trying to get the union shop in "Little Steel." It wants a situation where, if mediation peace machinery is set up its aspirations for a closed shop in "Little Steel" can be brought up as a subject for arbitration, just as it was in the recent captive coal mine dispute. Otherwise, if the 1918 formula were restored without change, it could not hope to get the closed shop, here or anywhere else, for the duration.

Labor also fears a collapse on "D-Day," when demobilization occurs. It wants closed or union shops to safeguard itself. Another demand advanced for real or bargaining purposes is a sharp excess profits restriction on industry. Labor leaders argue big profits are one of the chief reasons their men strike.

Only Four Days of Food Held Needed by Families

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—A four-day supply of food essentials is all any family ought to keep in stock, Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, said here.

Asserting that hoarding "is unnecessary since ample food are, and will be available for consumers," Mr. McNutt, who also is director of defense health and welfare services, intimated that pantry supplies include such staples as evaporated milk, cheese, dried beans or peas, peanut butter, canned vegetables, canned and dried fruit, canned meat or fish, and cereal.

But no more than four days' needs should be stored, he said.

Civilian Wage Rates 'Frozen' in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Dec. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaii Department, has issued an order freezing wage rates of civilians engaged in war work as of Dec. 7. Labor contracts restricting the nature of the work performed were suspended.

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Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD. COAL MERCHANTS Springmill Street Bradford TELEPHONE 2462 The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Say It With Flowers ERNEST ALLSOP *Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement* Seeds ● Bulbs ● Sundries 17 NORTH PARADE Telephone 5535

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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A		O		S		O	N	I	O	N		R
N	O	V	I	C	E		K	E	Y		A	N
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ENGLAND

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COOPERS Church Street Purveyors of Groceries *to His Majesty King George VI*

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ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT Huntingdon St., Nottingham LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR *5 to 15 Ton Loads* Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

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ENGLAND

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SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women. BOROUGH MARKET

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Scotland

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By Test the Best Sir Herbert Barkers Shoe Fitters at Baird's 14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE" HEAT STORAGE COOKER Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district. James Gray & Son 89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

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NEW SEASONS FURWEAR Delightful New Creations in Mink, Ermine, Persian and Indian Lamb, Canadian and Russian Squirrel, etc. COUPAR LIMITED *The Fur House* 241, Sauchiehall Street Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 2389

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WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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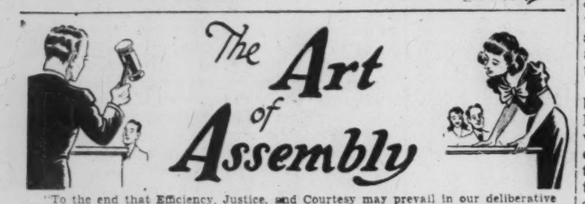
IN 1659
MASS. HAD A LAW WHICH FROWNED ON THE OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS, VIOLATORS WERE FINED 5 SHILLINGS
CHEMISTS HAVE PRODUCED "SELF-CLEANING" PAINTS, WHICH REMOVE DIRT LAYERS BY THE ACTION OF RAIN, WIND, AND SUN.
IT'S A FACT MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE STEEL MADE IN THE U.S. AND CANADA FOR DEFENSE THIS YEAR IS COMING FROM AUTOMOBILE JUNK YARDS AND OTHER SCRAP HEAPS.
R. PARRIS



"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Vice-President

The vice-president should keep in touch with all the work of the club, respond to every request of the president, act for him in his absence or at any time when such action is desired. If, during the temporary absence of the president, an emergency should require a special meeting of the club or executive board, the vice-president may call it. Except in emergency, the act of presiding is the only function that devolves upon the vice-president during the temporary absence of the president.

In the case of prolonged absence of the president, the vice-president exercises all the functions of the president except that he should not modify any rules and regulations made by the president or launch any new policy. It is a general rule that no temporary officer can alter a policy or rule of a permanent officer.

In most organizations the vice-president becomes president in case of the permanent absence of the president and the office of vice-president is left vacant, but the bylaws should provide specifically for such contingency.

A person who is not willing to assume the duties of president when occasion requires, should not accept the office of vice-president. If he finds himself unable or unwilling to perform the duties of president when called upon to do so, he should immediately resign.

Because of its peculiar limitations there is no office that requires more tact and good sense than that of vice-president. It is a difficult role, but one that brings large measure of reward in many ways. It is an invaluable preparation for other positions of trust. It is becoming the custom to assign the vice-president some specific work to do in addition to the usual self-effacing tasks of the office.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

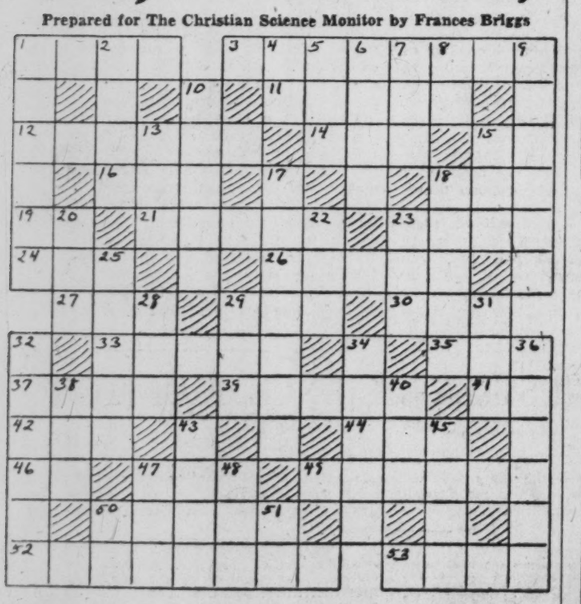
Concentrated Effort

The one-talent man who concentrates his powers upon one unwavering aim accomplishes more than the ten-talent man who scatters his energies, and never knows what to do next.—Orison Swett Marden.

The one prudence of life is concentration.—Emerson.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What does Alberich take from Rhine in Wagner's opera?
3—Who is vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"?
—What plant of lily family has an edible bulb?
8—Beginner in any business, profession, or calling is what?
14—What is a low, small reef or island?
15—Article.
16—Organ of hearing is what?
18—To hasten.
19—What is a suffix used to form nouns?
21—What is a nest for eggs of spiders?
23—What is a permit allowing free admission?
24—Mete taste.
26—What is a ravine in the face of a precipice?
27—What is a pass in a mountain ridge?
29—To grow old.
30—Affirmative vote is what?
33—What instrument makes holes in hard substances?
35—Mineral spring is what?
37—What is a town of Wyoming?
39—What is a citrus fruit with pale yellow skin?
41—What is half an em?
42—Some.
44—What is a four-poster?
46—French article.
47—Nothing.
4—What country is at lower end of Balkan Peninsula?
50—What is a kind of thick soup?
52—Who wooed Priscilla Mullens by proxy?
53—What was name of Jason's ship?

Down

1—What is the chief river of India?
2—"—— thy neighbor as thyself."
4—What is an artificial language?
5—What is the black protective secretion of a cephalopod?
6—Demeanor.
7—"Rob ——" is a Scott novel.
8—Upon.
9—What is first name of author of "The Sun Also Rises"?
10—What fabric is used for window curtains?
13—What is Gaelic form of John?
15—Three-toed sloths are what?
17—Who is the butler of Red Gap in Harry Leon Wilson's story?
18—Who was 19th President of U. S.?
20—Carriage with its horse or horses is what?
22—To take legal proceedings in court.
23—What is a thickness or layer of cloth?
25—What is a nickname for an Irishman?
28—Who is hero of a comedy by John Poole?
29—Every one.
31—What is a gibbon?
32—Justice is represented as holding what?
34—What snake, when excited, expands skin of neck into a broad hood?
36—Who is the deputy in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"?
38—Single thing.
40—Born.
43—The phalarope is a bird, goat, or deer —which?
45—"Bambi" is a tale of what creature?
47—Who is one who lives in a convent?
48—Hawaiian garland is what?
49—Harrisburg is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
51—What is a plural ending?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Center Lines Along Highways Are Painted?

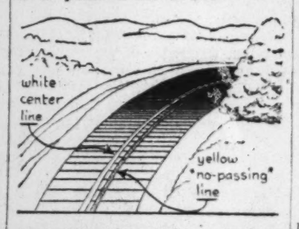
In practically all cases, the highway center lines are sprayed on with an air gun, not painted on with a brush. Traffic lines of shorter length in cities and towns may be put on with a motorless, hand-propelled device of the air storage type.

This may consist of a pressure tank (mounted on three pneumatic-tired wheels), a paint tank, a spray gun mounted so that it points toward the pavement, and metal paint shields to control the width of the stripe. The flow of paint is regulated by a hand spray gun control mounted just below the handlebars of the device.

For painting center lines in long stretches of open highway, truck-propelled markers may be used. The marker may be pushed or pulled by the truck. In one type, the paint tank, pressure pump, and small gas engine are carried on the truck, and the spray gun may be mounted either at the side or at the rear of the truck. A guide, bolted to the front bumper, enables the truck driver to mark a straight line. The location of the center of the highway may be indicated by a series of spots prepainted by hand for the guidance of the marker operator. In cases where the highway has a clear, sharp, even curb, a guide extension arm mounted on the front of the truck may be used.

A more elaborate marker, pushed by the truck, has a 4-wheel motorless chassis and its own operator, who guides it and controls the flow of paint. The air compressor and the paint tanks are carried on the truck, which, of course, has its own driver.

In any of the highway markers described, the operator may adjust it to paint either a double or a



single line. In markers used on open highways, there may be three paint guns and two paint tanks. This makes possible the painting, in one operation, of a white continuous line in the center, with occasional sections of yellow striping on either or both sides of the white line, to indicate no-passing zones.

Modern road markers, truck propelled, may mark as much as from 6 to 10 miles of highway per hour, a vast time saving as compared with painting the stripes by hand.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

PATRIOTISM is a blind and irrational impulse unless it is founded on a knowledge of the blessings we are called to secure and the privileges we propose to defend.—Robert Hall.

Wide World

Christmas in the Canyons of New York

New Yorkers, who are receiving air raid and blackout instruction these days, find this scene pleasant and nostalgic of better times. The tall Christmas tree which has been set up in Rockefeller Plaza is seen between organ pipes.

In Lighter Vein

That's Right!

"There must be a dozen sergeant-majors in this camp, roughly speaking," writes a military man. Well, who ever heard of a sergeant-major without a rasp in his voice. —Montreal Star.

Have Changed

A small boy returned home from school and told his father he was now second in his class. The top place was held by a girl.

"But surely, John," said the father, "you're not going to be beaten by a mere girl?"

"Well, you see, father," explained John, "girls are not nearly so mere as they used to be."—Independent Forester.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Of Such as He Is Our Navy Made Up

A reader in Long Beach, Calif., received the following interesting letter from her son stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and shares it with the readers of this column:

This place (Hawaii) will never be like the mainland but we boys have decided to make the best of it, and we really are doing just that. We take in the football games, etc., at the athletic field. I only go ashore twice or three times after each pay day . . . I had about thirty dollars saved up [he gets $36 a month] on the books for buying Christmas presents but I am afraid they will be pretty slim now for I drew it all out and gave it to a shipmate.

You see he just went on leave and he needed some money badly. His mother is in the hospital and he got a message that she was worse . . . so I gave him all I had and figured I have done a good share on my Christmas deeds. Well, so much for that . . . will close. I'd like to spend Christmas with you at home, but 'no soap'. Will write again soon. . . .

E——

When his mother read the above she felt that so far as she was concerned this evidence of "brotherly love" so spontaneously expressed was one of the finest Christmas "presents" her son could give her!

Party Fun

A Bumbled Bee

A spelling bee in reverse offers plenty of tongue-twisting fun for a large gathering.

Two captains choose their lines in the usual manner.

The spelling-master has a prepared list of three- and four-letter words. The contestants spell those words backwards and, contrary to ordinary spelling-bee procedure, withdraw from the lines if they spell a word backwards correctly. Players who misspell words after this fashion remain in line, and try again.

The first line spelled off the floor is the winner.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"How high would you care to go?"

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

We must wait for the pen of some gifted poet to do justice to the heroism of this woman. She was a British nurse. She entered the London Hospital as a probationer in 1895. During the first World War, from November, 1914, to July, 1915, wounded English and French soldiers were hidden from the Germans and conveyed to the house of this young woman.

(Score . . . 100)

She helped to nurse them and to provide them with money to reach the Dutch frontier. On August 5, she was arrested and imprisoned by the Germans. She confessed that she had sheltered and helped to convey to the frontier 200 English, French, and Belgians. Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister at Brussels, tried to obtain a reprieve for her.

(Score . . . 75)

It was shown that, in her work, she had also tended many wounded German soldiers with devoted care. Nevertheless, she was ordered shot. She faced the firing squad with great dignity. Her last words were: "Patriotism is not enough."

(Score . . . 25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded.—II Chron. 15:7.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Those Russian towns change hands so often it's hard for a native to know where to go to pay his street assessments.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Simile: As temporary as the work of a department store Santa Claus.

Answer to WHO IS THIS?
Edith Louisa Cavell

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Tree Ornament*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY— NOW WAIT...!
HOW'RE YOU COMING, POPPY? IT ISN'T MUCH FARTHER .....
ANYWAY, YOU CERTAINLY CAN'T THINK THIS LITTLE CHRISTMAS TREE IS HEAVY !!
WHY IT'S NOT MUCH WORK CARRYING A CHRISTMAS TREE WHEN THERE ARE TWO OF US ....
NOW LISTEN, MR. SMARTY... I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET MY FEET ON THE GROUND SINCE WE STARTED !!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, I'm Going to Stop Fooling About It!*

By Rodgers

I was feeling rather glum today when T.W. came along-
"Well, you certainly aren't contributing anything to the Merry Christmas spirit!" he wagged-
"I know," I told him, "But I just can't seem to think of a single present I can get for the Boss!"
"I was talking about that long face you're wearing" he barked, "After all your Boss doesn't expect you to buy him a Christmas present, but he does have a right to a smile or two from you!"
WOW! You know I think T.W. has something there!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Successful Counterattack*

By The Hagers

SAID JOSEPH TEAL, "YOU'VE JUST BEGUN YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING? MINE IS DONE."
THEN TED WEBB STOPPED, AND IN DETAIL TOLD HOW HE'D BOUGHT HIS GIFTS BY MAIL.
"DON'T MIND! I'LL TEND TO EVERYTHING." AND AUNT MATILDA SQUEEZED MY WING.
"HOW DID I KNOW I'D FIND YOU HERE? A WOMAN'S INTUITION, DEAR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"On Earth Peace"

"It came upon the midnight clear"—but the sweet cadence of children's voices was broken by a radio announcer saying, "Japanese submarines have attacked another American freighter."

Typical, it seemed, of the contradictions in this Christmas season. Into adult thoughts of love, reverence, joy, and gratitude for the Christ-coming, into childhood's gentleness and wonder, hammers the news of war.

Seldom since that "midnight clear" when first was heard "On earth peace, good will toward men," has the world appeared more out of tune with the heavenly message. Yet only the superficial thinker will assume that that message has had little power with men.

Indeed, it is largely because many men have been seeking real peace—"peace, the fruit of conquered sin," as a well-loved hymn describes it—that the world is in turmoil. For the causes of human strife—hate, greed, domination, selfishness—are rarely rooted out of men's thinking without harsh lessons.

Resistance to improved concepts of international relations underlies today's most obvious struggle. Because Christian thought has decreed an end to the rule of human might, and demands that justice, not aggression, be the basis of world order, there is conflict.

Because an increasing number of nations have rejected a false, convenient peace they are fighting for a better one. But many a nation at war today is more peaceful at heart than before it took its stand. Surely most Americans have a deeper serenity since Axis attacks resolved inner conflicts.

This is not to say that war is something to be desired. It is an evil to be destroyed. But there is no evidence that it can be destroyed by ignobly ignoring injustice, or by thinking of peace as merely the absence of physical strife, a state of material ease. He who has been called the Prince of Peace sought no false peace. He said that he came not to send peace, "but a sword."

To some the message, "on earth peace," may have seemed a mockery 1941 years ago. The world was full of war then. Yet then as now the infinitely peaceful nature of God's spiritual universe was available for men to realize and enjoy. Step by step they have progressed toward realization and enjoyment. The history of Christianity is a story of conflict, a record of improved concepts of God driving stubborn superstitions and evil beliefs out of the human mind.

We need not be discouraged because the "peace that passeth understanding" meets resistance. Much progress has been made. Many forms of human strife have been rejected by thinking men and removed from their experience. The form which persists as international war is close to extinction in this time of its apparent aggravation. Millions of men have higher concepts of peace and are expressing the courage and brotherhood which will increasingly establish it on earth.

Mr. Churchill in Washington

For sheer dramatic effect, the arrival of Britain's Prime Minister at Washington overtops the much-publicized meetings of Hitler and Mussolini as the Alps overtop the Brenner Pass. Its psychological effect, on peoples pressed into Axis slavery, and on the peoples of the so-called "master" countries themselves, should be tremendous.

The Brenner Pass meetings became symbols of the will of aggressors to strike, to seize the initiative, to remake the world in their own image. The Washington meeting is at once the symbol of and the means to a renaissance of freedom and law throughout the world.

Having decided to take a world-wide initiative, the leaders of peoples fighting for their freedom find events conspiring in their behalf. Americans would not have been ready for this meeting a few short weeks ago. Now they welcome it with a unity produced by Japan's attack. On the Russian front and in Libya German soldiers are discovering they are not part of an infallible machine. Within Germany itself disquieting rumors are invading the supposedly impregnable territory of controlled public opinion.

For the Allies a common strategy, with co-ordinated plans for offensive action, proved its worth in World War One. The geographical character of this war calls even more insistently for such planning. Not only the disposition of man power and the machines of war, but the allocation of supplies, must be worked out to obtain the maximum of strength at every point where the great resources of the Allies can be brought to bear.

That the plans for the greatest military and economic offensive in history should be worked out in Washington is only a recognition of the United States' central position in the world-wide strategy. It is the geographical center of this world war. It is the center of supplies, the main arsenal of the anti-Axis effort.

But Americans will be quick to recognize that Britain has been the center and heart of the resistance that gave the free world its opportunity to rise again from the depths into which the fall of France dragged it. The British have contributed more in human lives, in military effort, in plain money, than Americans will be able to contribute for perhaps many months. The British have acquired and shared with Americans the invaluable experience of actual warfare in a mechanized age. The blackout flashlight on Mr. Churchill's cane is a modest reminder of the distance the British have already covered on the road to defeat of Hitlerism.

To an America at war, Britain could have sent no more admired or trusted a representative than Winston Churchill. He saw the Nazi threat long before many of his countrymen could see it. He met that threat as few men in either Britain or America were prepared to meet it. From America's "mother country" he comes to his own mother's country to help preserve and revitalize the way of life so dear to both.

Free Speech for Employers

At last by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, American employers are established in the right to speak their minds about labor relations without being penalized for violation of the Wagner Act. In the case of the Virginia Electric & Power Company, the National Labor Relations Board had ordered the disbanding of a union on the ground that it was company-dominated. The Board charged that the company had by its statements "coerced" employees to support that union.

Now the Court declares that "while the Board has the right to look at what the company has said," utterances do not of themselves constitute coercion. They must be accompanied by coercive acts before an employer can be held guilty of "unfair labor practices." An employer may freely say that he does not like unionism and employees may be influenced by his views; unless he uses pressure beyond words, the courts apparently will not punish him for violation of the Wagner Act.

This is a healthy and needed clarification of the law. This newspaper has for several years urged that the law be squared up to give employers equal rights under it, and equal protection against "unfair labor practices." Labor leaders still may not only speak their minds about any employer but apply mass picketing and other forms of coercion. The Court decision giving free speech to employers helps a bit, but leaves the law still in need of revision.

Inconsistency?

The Woman's Home Companion, with laudable zeal, has inaugurated, with its December issue, a safe driving campaign. It calls attention to the fact that "less than 24,000 were killed by Nazi bombs in Britain during 1940" but that "more than 34,000 were killed by autos in the U. S. A. during 1940."

Statistics published by the National Safety Council show that alcoholic liquor is a cause of 20 per cent of all motor fatalities—that a driver or pedestrian who had been drinking was involved in one out of every five fatal accidents in 1940. By tests, the American Safety Congress has proved that even small amounts of alcohol dull normal alertness and increase traffic hazards.

A quart of beer contains twice as much alcohol as the average small glass of whisky—and even one or two glasses of beer can cause a crash.

Yet the Woman's Home Companion, which pleads for action to halt the accidents, was the only woman's magazine of national circulation to accept and publish recently a page advertisement, paid for by the nation's brewers, which urged its readers to change their views on beer and recommend that mothers serve it to young people when entertaining in the home! Is not some consistency in order between editorial and advertising policy?

"History repeats itself." But by this time, one would think, it should have learned better.

Our Readers Say—

Conscription of Men and Wealth?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when the United States was at peace, the Monitor strongly advocated that in case of war all men and all wealth should be conscripted, and the American Legion seemed like minded.

The hour has struck; we are at war. Let us demand that there be an end to soldiers' getting $30 per month while boys just out of high school receive sometimes as much as $40 and $50 per week in aircraft factories. Let there be an end to profiteers growing rich.

To serve as a soldier in time of war is one's reasonable duty and many of us think no pensions at all should be paid to the veterans of any war except to those injured, but it also is the reasonable service of civilians to have no thought of profit from other peoples' sacrifice.

Here on the Pacific Coast as I write, many are running to and fro asking how they can help and there is much lost motion. Conscription and classification of all men would simplify the job, and people would be sent where they are needed, when they are needed, to do the job before us. GEORGE CARR

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Nazi Thrust Into Empty Space

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present situation of the Nazi army in Russia calls to mind a passage in the "Hour of Decision" (Knopf) by the famous German historian and philosopher, Oswald Spengler, who was author, also, of "The Decline of the West," a book which had much influence on Adolf Hitler. Spengler says:

> The population of this mightiest of the earth's inland areas is unassailable from outside. Distance is a force politically and militarily, which has not yet been conquered. What good does it do the enemy to occupy areas no matter how immense? To make even the attempt impossible the Bolsheviks have transferred the center of gravity of their system farther and farther eastward. The whole area west of Moscow—White Russia, the Ukraine, once from Riga to Odessa the most vital portion of the Tsar's Empire—forms only a fantastic glacis against "Europe." It could be sacrificed without the crash of the whole system. Any idea of an offensive from the West has become senseless. It would be a thrust into empty space.

That was written several years ago.

Boston PETROS

North Carolina Hospitality

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

People have been so kind to us here, we have learned a new way to welcome soldiers and people. We have had one of the grandest welcomes ever experienced. I've heard soldiers say, "I don't think our papers at home realize the wonderful times the North Carolina people are giving us week ends or they would print it."

The open homes, the open churches, open municipal properties and the wide invitations to soldiers from the town or city officials deserve a hearty applause from our folks in the North.

Every week-end through the U. S. O. or similar organization the soldiers have been given the best these people here could give. It has meant a great deal to get a shower, home-cooked food and the home touch which southern folks have given us.

A few occasions deserve space here: One nationally known businessman opened apartments, hotel accommodations and his own residence to the week-end visitors. A farmer said: "We folks haven't a lot to offer you fellows, but c'mon down to supper, boys." The group, twelve dusty, hungry soldiers, went down. Everyone will always remember that supper at the farmer's home.

We are unable to say enough in admiration of our North Carolina friends. They have invited us again and again to be sure and call on them again. As soldiers we have new reasons to protect and preserve our country entirely—the State of North Carolina, where we were warmly welcomed, has awakened us. E. K.

Fort Bragg, N. C.

Was It Shakespeare?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The gift of a second folio edition of the works of Shakespeare made by Maj. E. W. B. Gill, of Merton College, Oxford, to the Library of Congress in Washington has started Shakespeare students on a new line of inquiry. Everyone is accustomed to the question, Who really wrote Shakespeare? The question now at issue is even more difficult. Did whoever it was—whether Derby, Oxford, or the Stratford actor—who wrote Shakespeare write Shakespeare's most famous lines?

There is no more famous thing in all the plays, for example, than the last description of Falstaff—"a' babbled o' green fields"—yet the folio prints this as "and a table of green fields." It was the eighteenth century editor Theobald who altered this to the now familiar reading. Today the credit of it goes to swell the fame of Shakespeare, whoever he may have been. But is Shakespeare really entitled to it, or should it go to Theobald? It is a point that, in the absence of authentic manuscripts, will perhaps never be settled. A. O.

London

Playing of the "Mikado"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sunday, December 14, a local radio station here in Boston (WMEX) had scheduled for its Classical Album Hour a recorded version of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado." After playing about a sixth of it, the music was suddenly taken off the air with no explanation. On telephoning the station later I was told that numerous calls had been received protesting the playing of this "Japanese" comic opera and the station had forthwith obliged.

Isn't this too reminiscent of Hitler's banning of the music of Mendelssohn, etc.—which Deems Taylor later that same afternoon described as "infantile"?

Milton, Mass. DOROTHY DAWSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unexpected

Down the Middle of the Road

The Score, This Far

By Erwin D. Canham

What is the score, this far?

No doubt it sounds presumptuous, premature and foolish to say that after two weeks of direct war participation, the United States and its friends in all the world have much for which to be grateful. But it is the truth. We have lost sorely needed ships; some of our outposts are heavily besieged or have fallen; the road ahead may be long and difficult. But in some respects we have achieved profound and historic gains.

Take, first, the entry of the United States into the war. Before Sunday, December 7, no man could tell by what means or at what time this republic would take up its full part in the world struggle against totalitarian slavery. President Roosevelt had tried for over two years to walk a path of increasing aid to freedom's forces without actual fighting.

American public opinion was in a delicate and divided condition. Indeed, the rifts and passions which disrupted American from American were even deeper than surface conditions indicated. There were all shades and conditions of disaffection, confusion, apathy. While the great mass of the people seemed willing to follow the President and his advisers, they were beset by hordes of doubters, quibblers, sincere opponents, insincere hirelings of Nazi agents, political opportunists.

A little fact has just come to light which reveals the extent of the problem on the morning of December 7. In the week preceding that date, a regular survey of American press opinion taken by the James S. Tuohey Associates estimated interventionist sentiment in American newspapers at 54 per cent as against 84 per cent eleven weeks earlier. That was how far we had to go; that represented the fluctuations and wanderings in American thought.

* * *

At that very moment one thing—Pearl Harbor—unified Americans to an extent which beforehand many of us would have declared to be unbelievable. As a somewhat specialized student of American public opinion, I for one never thought that an "incident" would bring us into the war. But Pearl Harbor was much more than an incident. It was a direct blow at an American vital spot. It could not but unify Americans.

The losses we suffered there were in large part our own tragic fault. But the gains we made—the rallying of all Americans to a single world danger and, let us hope, the rousing and reform of some of our Army and Navy leaders from an incredible complacency—were indeed worth the price, if anything can be "worth the price" of the loss of gallant men. No matter how long it takes to redress the physical balance of Pearl Harbor, the ultimate victory is America's. We have been awakened.

As if this were not enough, Hitler gave us another victory. He and the tragic Mussolini declared war on us. For a ridiculous forty-eight hours, many isolationists had reformed their lines after Pearl Harbor to "beat the Japs but not one gun for Britain." And then Hitler settled the whole issue.

The method, the time, the unity, the determination of American entry into this war were transcendently finer, higher, nobler than anything most of us had realistically expected. That is the great net gain of the first fortnight—no, of the first forty-eight hours—of war. It is well to keep this primal fact in mind.

Meantime, in these two weeks, American forces have acquitted themselves well. For major exploits of the Navy in the Pacific we have yet to hear. But the Marines on Wake and Midway Islands not only added an epic of heroism to their history, but also held invaluable steppingstones for our ultimate march across the Pacific.

In the Philippines, our forces have made the invaders pay heavy toll. New deeds of valor have been recorded. Filipino and American soldiers and airmen fight side by side. But the islands must be reinforced and relieved heavily if they are to be held. The cost of this operation remains to be seen. Approach to the archipelago will not be easy, because of the footholds Japan has gained. But Britain has taken convoys through the Mediterranean against heavier odds. If General MacArthur's land forces can be kept in aircraft and supplies, they can continue to make it hot for the Japanese.

* * *

Japan's toll at sea mounts steadily, despite its tremendous initial advantage. Including the heavy loss in transports, its manpower toll appears now to be materially greater than British, American, and Dutch.

But these temporary tallyings are not of vital importance. The main fact is that Japan and Germany between them have mobilized, galvanized, and unified America. They may also have produced a unified allied command. These are tremendous victories. They should show, in time, tremendous tangible results. Most of all, they uncover at last the real power of free men.

At Dunkirk, during the big bombings of Britain, and now after Pearl Harbor we have seen revealed the sinews of democracy. They are not guns and bombs and ships. They rest upon moral power, and resting upon moral power they cannot fail. The Russians and the Chinese, though their enjoyment of human freedom has been sadly constricted in the past, possess moral power in their firm and dogged love of homeland. Morale, not metal, has sustained them through their bitter trials. To the frenzied dictators and power-mad war-lords, who have now finally aroused us all, we may owe a deep historical debt. By taking us through this valley of fire, they may force us to find and preserve a better world.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Weapon Against Tyranny

The Bill of Rights is more than a treasure to be defended. It is a strong weapon against the enemy. Though by force and lies they have stifled the exercise of personal judgment within all the lands where their evil writ runs, that judgment is keeping the deadly tally of error and crime and one day will present the accounting. The deep craving that exists in every human being to be considered as an individual, to feel that he or she is more than an animal to be driven or a child to be cajoled, will not down for long. And while the free nations hold up their freedom as an example and a hope to those who are in slavery, the slave masters can never be secure within their slave pens—and their end will be certain and terrible. —*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

The Railroads and Defense

By Franklin Snow

Even in an era of perfect highways, skyliners and water-carriers, the gleaming bands of steel spanning the continent East and West, or North and South, still remain the Nation's second line of defense. Depending upon their ability to meet the peak demands upon them in transporting raw supplies to processing plants and finished products in the form of matériel to designated spots within the United States, or for transport overseas, is the success of the armed forces ashore and afloat.

For the railways are the "heavy-duty" bulwarks today—called upon to meet any and every obstacle; to handle each and all types of commodities; to function in all kinds of weather; and while moving a sustained volume of freight, to answer every demand for special passenger services in handling troops, and at the same time, to maintain a regular passenger service at peak efficiency and speed.

* * *

In the midst of a continuing high level of freight traffic, comes the special movement of furloughed soldiers to their homes for the holidays. Up to 700,000 uniformed men must, and will, be transported two ways in the four weeks' period ending January 12. Aside from the many who will travel singly or in small groups on regular trains, this movement alone involves the movement of as many as 1,000 special trains, both ways, and each train may have an average of twelve to fifteen cars in it.

It means the assembling of vast numbers of coaches at remote army posts; the setting up of schedules for several sections of many of these trains; the arrangements for dining-car, or other eating facilities; the assignment of many locomotives and crews (all of whom must be "dead-headed" back to their original posts, as the return movements do not occur for several weeks) and, when these trains arrive in busy terminals at rush hours, the added problem of finding tracks to bring them in on. Yet the railroad men must see that the boys get home for their holidays.

So acute is the problem of handling both military business and regular vacation travel, that the Association of American Railways sent to all member roads a special bulletin instructing railroad officers and employees of all classes to refrain from traveling on passes on the railroads during the period between December 12 and January 10 excepting on "essential official business."

In the previous war, the railroads were taken under Government control as the year 1918 dawned. That such a step will be repeated seems unlikely now, for conditions are utterly different. On the former occasion, thousands of freight cars glutted Eastern ports, loaded with goods consigned overseas, for which no ships were available. Cars often became frozen to the tracks, in the throes of an unusually severe winter. Motive-power failed at crucial moments. The alternative was Government operation, and "pooling" of facilities.

* * *

No such problems obtain today. No ports are clogged with cars. Locomotives are meeting excessive demands upon them. The voluntary action of the railroads in placing themselves subject to the order of their own Association, and the creation of a Transportation Commissioner in the Council of National Defense have resulted in a co-ordination of efforts.

In spite of greatly curtailed incomes in recent years, and faced by importunate demands of labor for wage rises and "featherbed" rules in the shape of payments for work not actually performed, the rail industry has been spending as much as it could spare in improvement of its plant. Grades have been reduced; curves straightened out; yards improved; heavier rail laid; motive-power has been expanded by new and powerful units; lighter cars have been built; signals have been improved and increased in number; technical improvements in dispatching and switching trains by "remote control" and many other features have been introduced, with the thought that the time would come when all these factors would be essential, when traffic again should increase. The result has been an ability to meet current demands without failure, delay, or excuses.

Now that a crucial hour has suddenly arrived, the railroads are ready. Never have they been in such perfect condition, either in rolling stock or in plant. The Nation's secondary line of defense is prepared to meet any and all demands, whether for rush delivery of a shipment of turbines on the Coast; the transfer of an army division, with all its motorized equipment to a point 1,000 miles away; the movement of normal shipments of coal to tidewater, grain to market, and steel to shipbuilding plants, or your trip to Florida or to California.

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